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Established 1887

Stress Independence at Party Congress

French Reds Confirm Status

Christopher S. Wren

PARIS, Feb. 29 (NYT)—The French Communist Party, which has been the leading force in the French government since the 1958 election, confirmed today its status as a "party of the people" and not a "party of the state" at its annual congress.

The congress's 5,000 delegates, including the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who is in Paris for the funeral of the late French leader Charles de Gaulle, reaffirmed the party's commitment to "a pluralistic and democratic system."

Nicolas Crouzet, of Roubaix, and Stane Dolanc, of Yugoslavia, have also spoken out at the congress for each party's right to choose its own course, although they did not endorse personal freedoms as did Mr. Berlinguer and Mr. Pissinier.

The British Communist party leader, Gordon McLennan, is expected to touch on the human rights issue further when he speaks tomorrow, when the congress resumes after a day off today.

Detract From Solidarity

Such expressions of independence, unprecedented from guests at a Soviet party congress, have detracted from the face of Communist solidarity that Moscow has tried to present. Perhaps more important, they have also undercut Soviet efforts to orchestrate new denunciations of China at the congress that could be used to help ostracize Peking from the world Communist movement.

The independent attitude of the Italians and French, who comprise the two largest Communist parties in Western Europe, was implicitly criticized by the Soviet leadership at the congress before Mr. Berlinguer or Mr. Pissinier had their turn to speak.

Following Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev's plea for Moscow-oriented orthodoxy, the Ukrainian party leader, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, warned of "comprading revisionist influences" and the German party leader, Peter Mascherov, backed out of "attempts to modernize Marxism."

Instead of barring the export of such plans, the conference adopted guidelines on nuclear exports, including a safeguard-control arrangement involving the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The United States, supported by Canada, had been pressing for a more stringent supplier code aimed at discouraging the transformation of exported nuclear facilities into atomic munitions factories.

Ban Backed by U.S.

The Ford administration proposed a ban on the export of nuclear-fuel reprocessing equipment to single countries and the establishment of multinational regional centers under international control for the reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Other parts of the code proposed by the United States would bar nuclear customer countries from stockpiling plutonium and from making nuclear explosives. It would also seek to persuade recipients to put their nuclear industry under international supervision.

Although reluctant to discuss the details of the conference, which has been treated officially as confidential, the U.S. officials said it had achieved only limited agreement.

Some of the participants were so sensitive about the London conference that they refused to permit any publicity. France told the others its delegates would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Gaston Pissinier

pleasure, Mr. Marchais has taken the French party on a divergent tack that led it to scrap the Marxist principle of dictatorship of the proletariat at the French party congress earlier this month. Mr. Marchais has upset Moscow

even more by criticizing its repression of domestic dissent.

Mr. Pissinier avoided any reference to dropping the dictatorship of the proletariat in his speech yesterday. But he did underscore the growing independence that some European parties have not hesitated to express here inside the Kremlin walls. It was perhaps articulated most vividly Friday by the Italian party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, who reaffirmed his party's commitment to "a pluralistic and democratic system."

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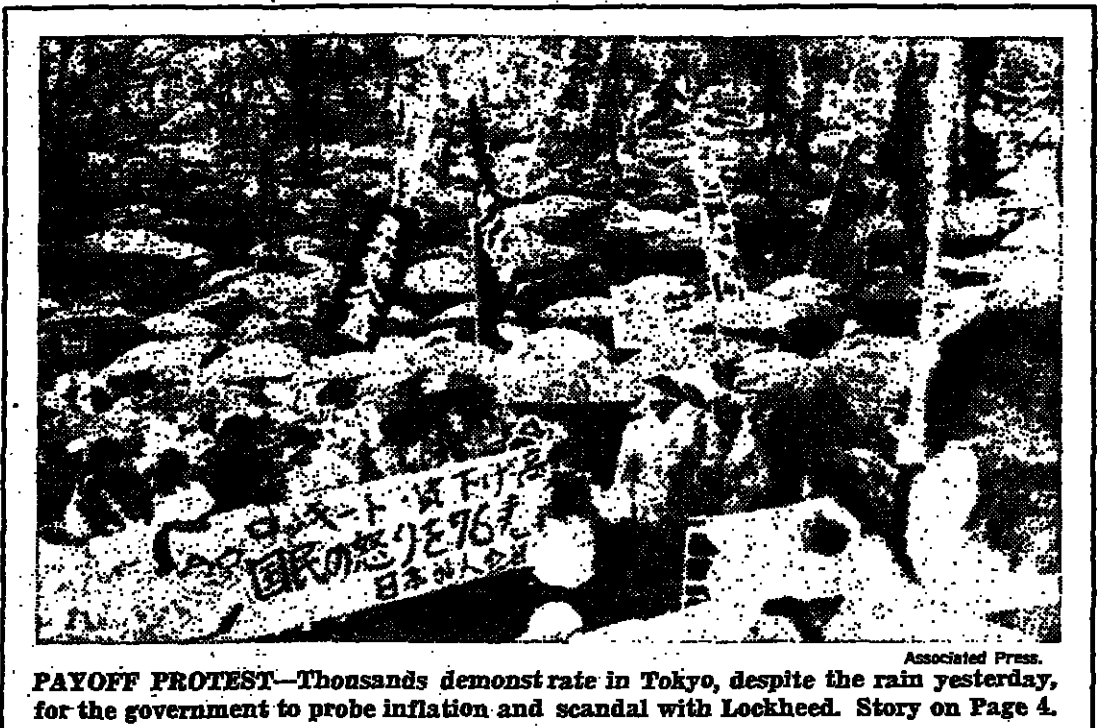
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PAYOFF PROTEST—Thousands demonstrate in Tokyo, despite the rain yesterday, for the government to probe inflation and scandal with Lockheed. Story on Page 4.

Ford Brands Castro an 'Outlaw'

By James M. Naughton

LAKEWORTH, Fla., Feb. 29 (NYT)—President Ford called Fidel Castro an "international outlaw" yesterday in an overt move to Cuban-American voters in the March 9 Florida primary election.

Before undertaking a seven-hour trip by motorcade to speak at campaign rallies in a dozen coastal resorts, the President denounced the Cuban Premier at a naturalization ceremony in Miami.

The Fidel Castro regime, by sending an expeditionary force of 12,000 soldiers to intervene in a civil war in Angola, is acting as an international outlaw, Mr. Ford declared.

The 1,121 participants in the naturalization ceremony, most of them Cuban refugees, rose to cheer and applaud.

The crowd in the Dade County Auditorium cheered again when Mr. Ford said:

"My administration will have nothing to do with the Cuba of Fidel Castro. It is a regime of aggression. And I solemnly warn

name and generally avoided a frontal attack.

The shift occurred yesterday after Mr. Reagan had been told that reports were circulating that Mr. Kissinger and Panamanian authorities have reached preliminary agreement on a pact to recognize Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone by Dec. 31, 1980.

Mr. Reagan, who has been opposed to the Panama discussions, told a rally of supporters:

"If I am elected president of the United States, I will name my own Cabinet—and that will include a new secretary of state."

Mr. Reagan also criticized Mr. Ford's selection of Edward Levi as attorney general because the Cabinet officer has advocated gun control in high-crime areas.

If he becomes president, Mr. Reagan said, he would appoint an attorney general who shares his view that "taking guns away from law-abiding citizens" only helps criminals.

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Backs Tighter Code

ris, Bonn Said to Obstruct Exports on Nuclear Exporting

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (NYT)—Efforts to curb the world-wide export of nuclear weapons capability have been hampered by France and Germany, according to Ford administration officials.

Officials said that the two European countries, which have had considerable nuclear

technology for industrial export purposes, rejected U.S. requests that they cease selling nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, which have a potential for manufacturing material for atomic weapons to individual countries.

The refusal was made in the conference of seven nuclear-exporting countries—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan—that concluded in London in November, the officials said.

Instead of barring the export of such plants, the conference adopted guidelines on nuclear exports, including a safeguard-control arrangement involving the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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Violence Hits

sque City N. Spain

BARCELONA, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Spanish Army stepped in to prevent the southwestern Basques from running out of water as the first effects of a strike by drivers were felt.

Another development in a wave of strikes, street fighting erupted in the northern city of Bilbao last night.

Police fired tear gas to striking workers who attacked vehicles, trains and construction rail-

police, swinging riot sticks, demonstrators, who sought in churches.

Water supply ran low in a near the Portuguese after the striking drivers used to haul supplies of chlorine to purify drinking

provincial governor appealed to military authorities, who used the use of army trucks to clear the streets.

Six-day-old strike, for a gasoline and lower road began in Madrid but quickly to other parts of bringing about 40,000 to a halt.

solidarity among the drivers appeared to be crumbling. Barcelona branch decided the strike after clashes on police and pickets.

Argentinian Foreign Minister Maria de Arredes prepared to Britain and Denmark on the next stage of a European Community summit to explain the policy of the government, which to join the community.

hops in Rome

Issuing 'Notes'

ROME, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Many years of trying to with a chronic lack of change, some shopkeepers in Rome have decided to issue their own "bank notes."

These pieces of paper are not tender but open checks for out for small amounts as 50, 100 and 200 lire.

The lire is about 6 cents. Several hundred working figures published in the today say only 1.7 per cent of the money in circulation in Italy consists of coins, compared with 5 per cent in Germany, 8 per cent in Britain and 10 per cent in the United States.

Mobutu, Neto Meet

Zaire and Angola Establish Links

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 29.—The leaders of neighboring Zaire and Angola, in their first meeting since the start of the Angolan civil war nine months ago, agreed yesterday to establish normal relations.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, pledged that each country would guarantee that its territory will not be used as a base against the other. Zaire has been the base for one of the two independence groups opposed to the MPLA.

A joint communiqué said a permanent commission at ministerial level would be set up to achieve, "in a spirit of good neighborliness, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the mutual respect of the sovereignty of each country."

The communiqué indicated the two African leaders had agreed on practical measures along their common 500-mile border to insure mutual security and that they will facilitate the return of Angolan and Zairean refugees to their respective countries.

President Mobutu and Mr. Neto signed the communiqué following a two-hour meeting in Brazzaville, in the Congo Republic, arranged by President Marien Ngouabi.

Mr. Mobutu told newsmen, "We have gone beyond the simple recognition of the People's Republic of Angola. The aims sought by both sides have been achieved—that is to say, respect of the integrity of each state."

It was the first meeting between Mr. Neto and Mr. Mobutu since the three Angolan liberation groups began fighting among themselves for supremacy in Angola. Throughout the civil war Mr. Mobutu had backed one of the MPLA's defeated rivals, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Before departing for Brazzaville, Mr. Neto said Zaire was "not a country extremely dear to Angola, because it sent regular troops to attack us last November." But he said he wanted

to settle the conflict on his northern border in the interests of future peace in the area. Mr. Mobutu returned to Kinshasa last night. Mr. Neto returned home today.

The Angolan leader told newsmen, "We consider ourselves still to be at war against all foreign [South African] troops still on our territory, as well as against all Angolans who support South Africa."

But, he said, "all Angolan citizens are free to return home where they will be considered as valuable elements. We do not harbor a spirit of revenge against those outside the country."

Departure Required

BRASZAVILLE, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Elements of the two movements opposed to the MPLA government in Angola will have to leave Zaire immediately under the agreement.

They are the FNLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Another movement, the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), will also have to cease activities in Zaire. Cabinda is an oil-rich enclave of Angola, north of the Congo River.

About 6,000 former Katanga policemen who fled to Angola during Zaire's postindependence strife will also be repatriated at President Mobutu's request.

Offers PLO Recognition, U.S. Senator Says

Arafat Calls for Israel-UN Buffer Zones

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (WP).—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat has proposed that Israel create new United Nations buffer zones in two occupied Arab areas as the first step toward a Middle East peace conference and recognition by the PLO of Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Arafat made this first move, Mr. Arafat indicated the PLO would recognize Israel's right to exist, which could break the Israel-PLO deadlock and lead to a general peace conference.

Sen. Stevenson declined to characterize Mr. Arafat's suggestion as "a 'hard proposal' but called it 'an offer.' The PLO leader 'wanted to get this around,' the senator said.

He added that he was told by Mr. Arafat and his aides that the plan was a new one. Sen. Stevenson said it had been previously broached by PLO leaders to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who is now crucial to diplomatic movements in the Middle East, was reported by Sen. Stevenson to be "hard as nails" on complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas as a precondition to negotiations. But he saw the Syrian leader before his meeting with Mr. Arafat. The senator quoted Mr. Arafat as saying Syria would go along with his plan.

Officially most of the Arab countries favor an independent Palestinian state on the West

contiguous to Israel in the West Bank and Gaza, and turn over the remainder of those two occupied areas to the UN.

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Sen. Adlai Stevenson

Bank and Gaza as the solution to the Palestinian problem. Sen. Stevenson said, however, that private leaders of some Arab countries have doubts about a separate PLO-dominated Palestinian state.

In conversations during his trip, "officials in all Arab states except Iraq acknowledged privately the right of Israel to exist," he said. However, there are reservations such as withdrawal to pre-1967 boundaries, he said. Sen. Stevenson visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran and Israel during his 16-day trip, seeing high officials in every place.

Appeal to Unions

Is Made by Tories

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—The Conservative party, ousted from power after a nationwide miners' strike two years ago, yesterday offered an olive branch to the unions.

Party leader Margaret Thatcher said at a conference of Conservative trade unionists that the party would undertake policies of cooperation with the labor groupings that would include full employment and greater worker participation in running industry.

She said the party would not introduce legislation to regulate union affairs, an issue that helped to bring about the downfall of the Conservative government of Edward Heath. But Mrs. Thatcher said the Conservatives, if returned to power, would work for liberalization of closed-shop agreements, which require union membership of all employees in a firm.

Rebel U.S. Youth of 1960s—Nearing Age of 30—Dogged by Disillusion

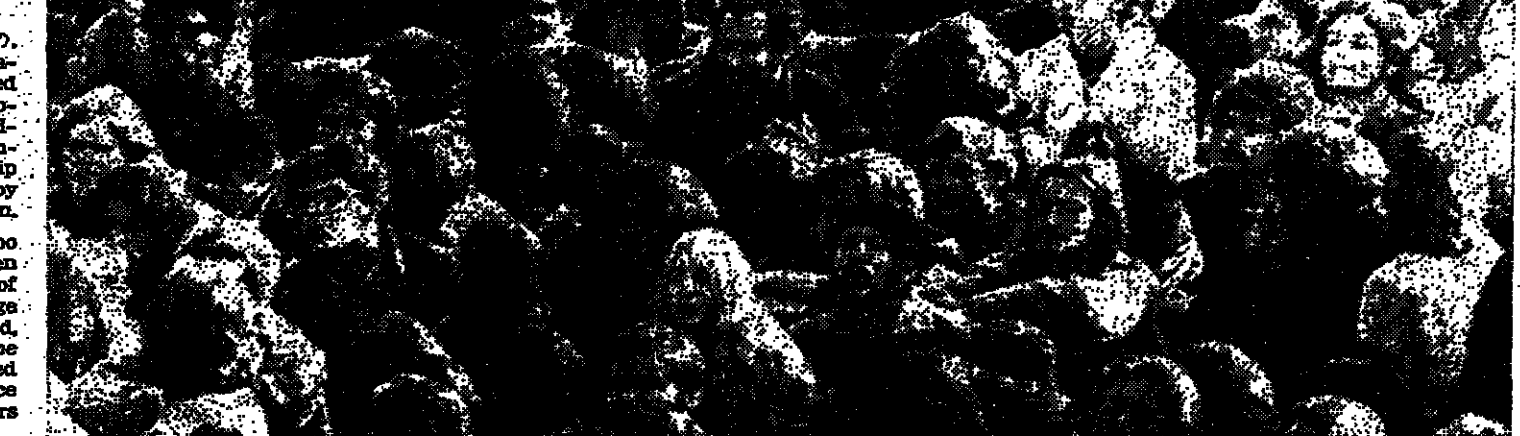
By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (NYT).—The rebellious, idealistic generation of adolescents that reached maturity in the 1960s is now approaching 30. For many, according to the psychiatrists and mental health counselors, the trip into adult life is being dogged by disillusionment and depression.

Many young Americans who matured during the 1960s when many traditional standards of morality came under challenge have glided easily into adulthood. Many never joined the rebellion. Others have assimilated easily into the system they once rebelled against, while still others pursue alternative life styles.

But, according to dozens of specialists who counsel young people, interviewed in 14 cities across the country, large numbers of men and women who grew up in the 1960s are now experiencing a malaise of frustrations, anxiety and depression.

The malaise, they say, is reflected in an increase in the number of persons in their late twenties and early thirties receiving psychiatric help; by a rise in suicides and alcoholism in this



Rock fans in Tracy, Calif., at a music festival—an event endemic to youth culture of the 1960s.

age group, and a boom in the popularity of certain charismatic religious movements, astrology and pop psychology pills.

Many who "dropped out" are said to be depressed about the difficulties they are now having in trying to enter a competitive job market at a time of economic retrenchment, while others, with little work experience and ac-

customed to having parents pay their bills, are having difficulty coping with the responsibilities of a job, especially work they regard as unimportant or not socially "meaningful."

"They are threatened by the future," Dr. Edward Stanbrook, chairman of the Department of Human Behavior at the University of California School of Medicine,

observed about the adolescents of the 1960s. "They see the possibility of not having jobs, not having a lot of things that parents and grandparents took for granted. They see the possibility of not having an adequate role in society."

"The values that worked for their parents are not holding today, so they don't have the

same values to hold them on their journey. They feel alone," said Dr. William Akerly, a staff psychiatrist at Metropolitan State Hospital in Waltham, Mass.

A behaviorist sees a pattern of alienation among many in this generation, a force that he says brings young people into his office to tell him: "I've got a good job, I'm successful and I want

to kill myself. Life doesn't mean anything."

"People spent the sixties trying to get closer to each other, getting to learn intimacy, shedding their hangups, finding that it's okay to be authentic, to let it all hang out, as the jargon goes," he said. "But now they find that somehow, something is missing—that it didn't do the trick."

The psychiatrists and counselors stressed that their vision of this generation is distorted because they tended to see only its middle-class members who seek help. They say that many factors—such as home environments—are responsible for emotional difficulties and they say that young people in general are more inclined to seek psychiatric help now than they were in the past.

Nevertheless, the interviews, conducted in all regions of the country, disclosed a pattern of problems that suggest they are being experienced by many members of this generation. There also were regional variations. Psychiatrists in Kansas City, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb., for example, reported fewer such problems than those in areas such as New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Successor to Bush

Ex-Pentagon Chief Gates Seen Heading U.S. Mission in China

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—President Ford is expected to name Thomas Gates Jr., a prominent banker and former defense secretary, as the next chief of the U.S. mission in China. Congressional and administration sources said Friday that the mission remains to be completed with the Chinese before an announcement can be made but that, barring an unexpected development, Mr. Gates will succeed George Bush as head of the mission in Peking.

Mr. Bush recently assumed his new duties as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Since the mission lacks the full diplomatic status of an embassy, no Senate confirmation will be needed for Mr. Gates' appointment.

Nixon Return Awaited

Presumably, the administration also has wanted to delay any announcement until after former President Richard Nixon's Chinese tour, so that news coverage of his visit would not conflict with the Gates appointment.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the minority leader of the Senate, had been rumored for the Peking assignment because of his long interest in Chinese art and culture. But Sen. Scott, who has announced that he will not run for re-election this year, agreed not to step down now since that would give the Democrats an extra seat in the Senate.

But Mr. Gates was said by congressional sources to be "suitable" to Sen. Scott because of the political ties through the years between the fellow Pennsylvanians. Mr. Gates is also said to be close ideologically to William Scranton, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who on Wednesday was named chief delegate to the United Nations.

Mr. Gates, who will be 70 on April 10, would be the third head of the Peking mission. David K. E. Bruce opened it in 1973 and was succeeded by Mr. Bush in September, 1974.

As with his predecessors, Mr. Gates has had no experience in Chinese affairs but he is still regarded by his friends in Washington as an able administrator and one of the most competent officials to have ever headed the Pentagon.

He made a significant speech in January, 1965, after he had left government, that called on the United States to open negotiations with Peking.

Mr. Gates said: "From a position of strength, there is no reason we should not talk to Red China."

"There are many things we both want," he said. "It is not wise to wait too long. National positions already frozen can become so forever. China is on its way and will become soon a highly industrialized nation. We must be open-minded and think first of the Chinese people. There is much to be gained and little to lose."

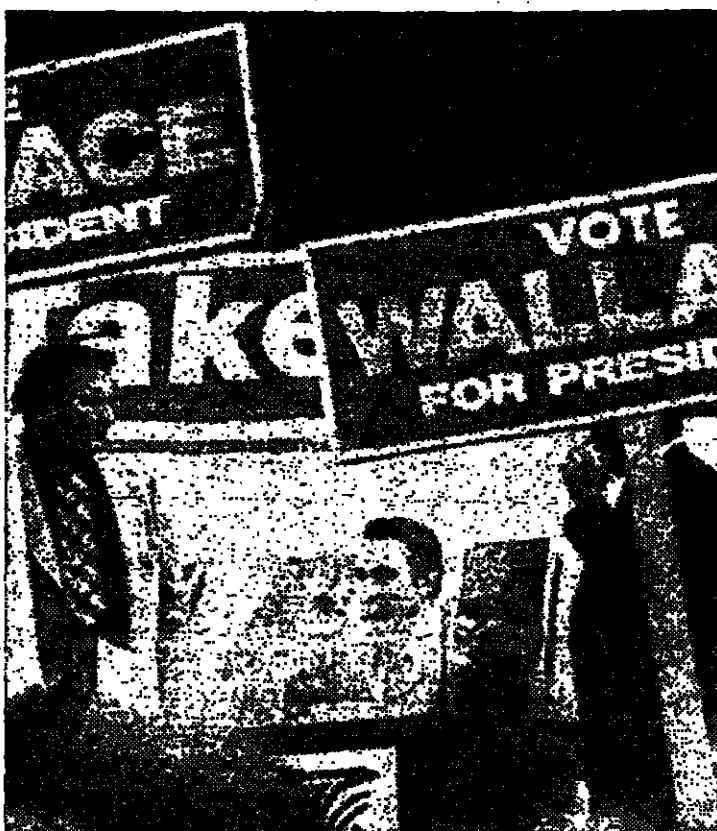
The son of a president of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gates came from a Main Line Philadelphia family. He was an investment banker until World War II, when he joined the Navy as an officer. He came to Washington in 1953 as under secretary of the Navy and in 1957 became secretary of the Navy. In 1959, he was named deputy secretary of defense, and later that year became secretary of defense, succeeding Neil McElroy.

Nixon Leaves China

CANTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Richard Nixon left China this afternoon after an eight-day stay and headed back to the airport at his home at San Clemente, Calif. An aide said the former president would continue his policy during this trip and not make statements to newsmen. He, his wife, Pat, and their entourage of 20 left in the same

Dog Tugs Man to Death

LUESBURG, West Germany, Feb. 28 (UPI)—A Saint Bernard dog on a leash, chasing another dog, pulled his 69-year-old master in front of an automobile here and the man was killed. The dog was not injured.



PRIMARY CONCERN—George Wallace has some water during speech in Okemuchee, Fla., in primary campaign.

For First Time in Decades

Big Business Becomes Issue in U.S. Primaries

By William Chapman

BOSTON, Feb. 29 (UPI)—In a full-page newspaper advertisement last week, a stern-faced congressman, Morris Udall, Ariz., glared out from beneath this caption: "We need a Democratic president who's tough enough to take on big business."

In a television commercial, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., appeared to be not unhappy that two giant oil companies have attacked him because, as he says, he put a lid on their "obscene" profits.

"You can tell a lot about a man by the enemies he makes," Sen. Jackson declared.

As these examples of political advertising suggest, big business is taking its licks in electioneering for the Democratic primary in Massachusetts Tuesday. For the first time in many presidential election years, the power of large corporations is being made into a campaign issue.

Restrictions Proposed

In speeches, news conferences and campaign literature, Democratic candidates call for restrictions on big business. There are proposals to break up monopoly corporations, divest oil companies

U.S. Confirms It Will Link Aid And Votes in UN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Ford administration may use foreign-aid programs to penalize nations that vote against the United States in the United Nations and other international forums. Assistant Secretary of State Robert McCloskey confirmed. But he said such decisions would not affect humanitarian aid.

Mr. McCloskey's comments were made in a letter to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who charged that the policy "is in clear violation of congressional directives" and will alienate developing nations.

In a letter made public yesterday by Sen. Kennedy, Mr. McCloskey said recent U.S. difficulties in the UN General Assembly stem from "a failure to give other countries a clear, detailed and, above all, timely understanding of our position on important multilateral issues."

He said the State Department has "made some organizational changes" to bring about "more continuous and effective consultation with other governments" on issues deemed important to the United States.

"In a few cases, this could include decisions on levels of assistance, particularly on programs not related to ongoing long-term development objectives or humanitarian needs," Mr. McCloskey said.

Thief Surrenders Mussolini Brain Segment to Priest

BOLOGNA, Feb. 29 (UPI)—The man who stole two military hats and fragments of Benito Mussolini's brain from the vault where the Fascist dictator is buried turned them over yesterday to a priest here, police said.

They said that the man's identity and motives were unknown. He spoke to the priest under the seal of confession.

Police said that the man showed up at the Basilica of San Domenico at dawn, asked for the church's superior and handed him a package with the relics stolen Friday from the Mussolini family vault in Predappio, 55 miles away.

These included a stone urn containing three fragments of Mussolini's brain, a plumed helmet Mussolini wore when serving in the Bersaglieri corps, a hat with the insignia of a first marshal of the empire, a sword and a metal crown.

The samples of Mussolini's brain had been removed for analysis in the United States after his 1945 execution by Italian partisans. On their return, the fragments were placed in the urn rather than reopen Mussolini's tomb and casket,

Wheat in Storage Will Help

Drought Hits U.S. Dust Bowl, But Not Like 1930s or 1950s

By Seth S. King

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Feb. 29 (NYT)—The dust, thin and stinging in the lashing wind, enveloped Jim Concanannon's tractor as he drove back and forth across what had been a field of growing winter wheat.

He was dragging a huge pronged chisel over the hedge-colored ground, turning up flat-sized clods to prevent more of the fragile topsoil from blowing away.

He has already lost more than half of the 300 acres in wheat that he planted last fall. If it does not rain in three weeks, he may lose the rest of it.

The drought has damaged most of the winter wheat in the old Dust Bowl areas of southwest Kansas and the panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas, and crop forecasters are convinced that this year's yields will be much smaller than last year's record crop.

If it does not rain in the coming month, one-half to two-thirds of this year's crop will be as damaged as is Mr. Concanannon's.

At the same time, the forecasters are confident that there will be another Dust Bowl as bad as those of the mid-thirties and the mid-fifties—at least not this year.

Part of the wheat still in the marginal land in southeast Kansas and northwest Oklahoma, the two largest winter-wheat states, can still be saved with an inch or two of rain at the right time, and that same amount of rain would produce fair to good wheat crops in the richer parts of central Kansas and Oklahoma.

Wheat Backlog

The forecasters say that even if there is no more rain this spring in the winter wheat belt, the wheat left from last year's crop (now expected to be 400 million to 500 million bushels, which is more than the country's supply), plus what will be grown this year, will provide enough for domestic use and for some exports to regular U.S. customers abroad.

However, a continued drought would mean a much smaller total U.S. crop and higher export prices, which would mean a hardship for the poorer nations who now depend on U.S. grain.

Assuming the worst, wheat prices would certainly rise quickly above \$4 a bushel. But in today's loaf of bread, there is only 7 cents worth of wheat, and wheat prices could go far higher than \$4 without causing a burdensome rise in bread prices.

Mr. Concanannon said that he had spent most of his life in the Garden City area and that he could easily recall the Dust Bowl days of the past.

"I went through the dirty thirties and was around for the dirty fifties," he said. "Right now, you can't compare today with then. We're desperate for rain now but the wind erosion is nothing compared with then."

"We've got these big implements now and we can at least do something to hold the land down. We'll lose a lot of wheat around here but we aren't about to be dusted out. This is marginal land and we sometimes lose two out of three crops we plant. If I'll just rain a little at the right time, we'll save something this year."

Concern Over Embargo

Many farmers in the old Dust Bowl areas will suffer a sharp drop in their income this year if it does not rain soon.

But many of them have part of last year's wheat crop still in storage. They can sell this at a good price if their crop falls this year.

"Looking at it at its worst, there's still plenty of wheat left for American use and to sell some abroad," Kenneth Crow, a farmer, said. "As long as they don't put an embargo on sales to Russia again, we could do all right."

U.S. Offers NATO Radar Plane Deal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—The Pentagon intends to offer European NATO countries \$2 billion for E-3A radar surveillance planes for \$2.3 billion.

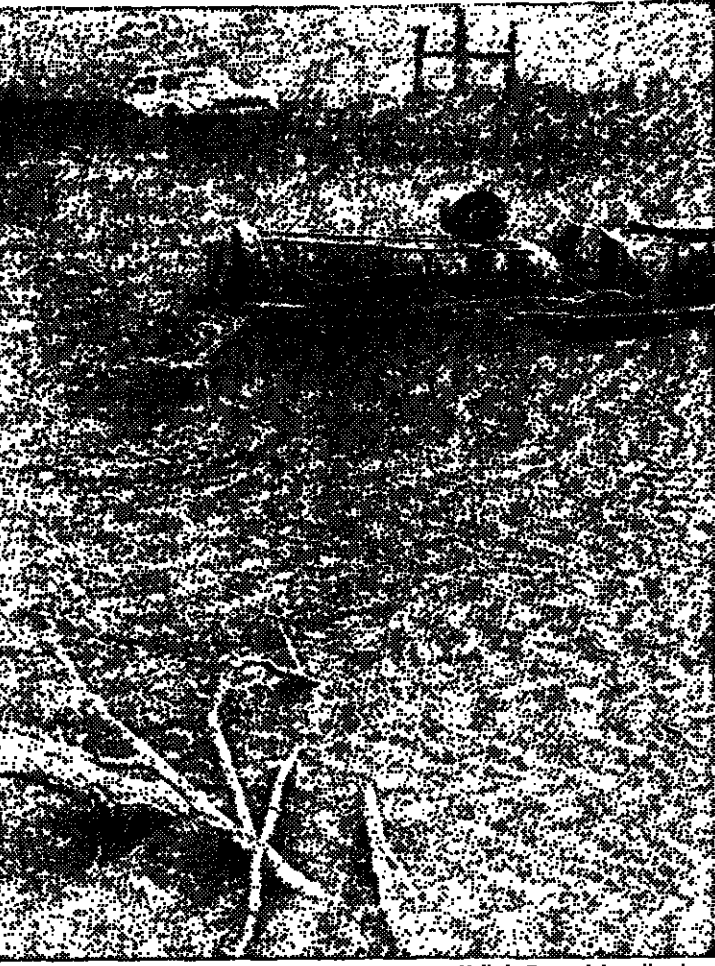
NATO defense ministers agreed in principle in December on the need for such aircraft but a final commitment is not expected until spring.

In its required notification to Congress Friday the Pentagon for the first time set the number of planes and the value of the proposed sale. The U.S. Air Force also plans to buy 15 of the aircraft.

Former U.S. Officer Deported by Manila

MANILA, Feb. 29 (AP)—The government has deported a former U.S. Army lieutenant, Henry Kane, 32, who said he served in Vietnam and who spent four months with Moslem dissidents in southwest Mindanao, a spokesman said today.

The military had held Mr. Kane since Feb. 8, when he was taken into custody on Basilan Island, 20 miles south of Zamboanga city in Mindanao. Mr. Kane claimed he had hoped to infiltrate Moslem dissident ranks to get information to sell to Philippine authorities.



Dust dunes wave across a farm lane in Carrier, Okla., a community near Enid in north-central part of the state.

In the worst of the Dust Bowl countries in southwest Kansas and the panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas, a third of the crop-land is now irrigated by wells. Although extremely hot summer weather would cut yields on this land, a crop is assured and there will be little wind damage to it.

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NAU Council Meeting Divides in Recognition of W. Sahara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 29 (UPI)—A dispute over Angola barely led, the Organisation of African Unity found itself split on the fight that the sea-backed Polisario Front is waging against Morocco and Mauritania for the Western Sahara.

Twelve other OAU countries supported the taking over of the territory by Morocco and Mauritania in accordance with their agreement with Spain, which formally left the Sahara yesterday.

2 Detectives U.K. Named in Study Bribe Case

LONDON, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Two present or former Scotland Yard detectives, including one of the Yard's most famous, will appear in court tomorrow on charges of accepting bribes from pornography racketeers.

The 12 were arrested yesterday and so secret that arresting officers used their personal to avoid arousing suspicion, ordering a dozen cars from the Yard's motor pool.

Honey Gives Foreign

Special anti-corruption squad, in three years ago, which has been probing allegations made by the Yard's top criminal investigation team; Comdr. Wallace Vint, former chief of the Murder Unit; Detective Chief Superintendent Alfred Moody, former head of the Obscene Publications Unit; and Detective Chief Inspector George Fenwick, former head of the Regional Crime Unit.

Danes Uncover Cache Of Forged Passports

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Danish police have found a large cache of forged passports and documents believed to be linked with an international gang of swindlers.

The police today said they had been found in a house on the outskirts of the city. A spokesman said he could not confirm press reports that as many as 2,300 passports were involved.

Ethiopian Regime Is Purging Rightist Foes

By David Ottaway
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Ethiopian military government is carrying out a sweeping purge of royalists, aristocrats and "reactionaries" opposed to socialist revolution or linked to the rightist opposition.

It is not known exactly how many have been arrested but estimates range from several hundred to as high as 2,000.

Rhodesia Forces Report Killing 17 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 29.—Rhodesian security forces have killed 17 black nationalist guerrillas in a recent clash on the northern border and lost 4 of their own troops, an official communiqué said today.

The communiqué did not say when the clash occurred.

18 Sentenced in Iran In Army Bribery Case

TEHRAN, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Army Court of Appeals yesterday sentenced six colonels, a captain and 11 civilians to prison terms ranging from 1 to 2 1/2 years for involvement in bribery in the Army Engineering Department.

A communiqué disclosed the army bribery case for the first time but details were not issued. As part of a cleanup of Iran's armed forces, 14 navy men, including former Adm. Ramzi Abbas Attai, were sentenced last week to prison terms of 1 to 5 years.

Bermuda Gets New Tax

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Finance Minister David Gibbons has announced a new tax of 1 1/2 per cent of residents' salaries. The levy will also apply to employees of 3,400 offshore companies based here who have been exempt from almost every local tax.



LEADING ROLE—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, 75, does some cross-country skiing near his home outside Helsinki, as an exercise example to the Finns.

Eskimos Ask Trudeau to Give Them Title to Fifth of Canada

By Robert Trumbull
OTTAWA, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Canadian Eskimo leaders presented to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Cabinet Friday a formal claim to ownership of 250,000 square miles of land in northern Canada.

The Eskimos also asked for special rights in 500,000 additional square miles of land and 800,000 square miles of ocean and urged that the entire area, comprising more than one-fifth of Canada, be detached from the present federally administered Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory and be made into a separate jurisdiction, with the eventual aim of turning it into a province called Nunavut.

The Eskimo leaders asked that the government deliver its response to the proposals at another meeting in three months. Prime Minister Trudeau said the claims would be handled "with a sense of urgency."

Unforested Area
Nunavut means "our land" in the Eskimo language. It would include the entire Canadian Arctic, with the southern boundary following the tree line (where forestation ends) in a diagonal sweep from the Alaska border, taking in a sliver of the Yukon Territory, southeast to Hudson Bay.

Furthermore, said James Arvaluenk, president of the Inuit Tapscott, or Eskimo Brotherhood, the national organization of Canadian Eskimos, the group will pay back, with interest, more than \$2 million advanced by the government to finance the three years of research that have gone into the land proposal.

The 250,000 square miles would be divided so that each Eskimo community would have at least 2,500 square miles for fishing and hunting, plus access to the sea and the islands for fishing and hunting seals and whales.

"We'll ask you to understand that we don't make the same distinction between land and water as you do here in the south," said Mr. Arvaluenk, who grew up in the isolated settlement of Resolute, 550 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

"This may sound as though the Inuits are claiming an enormous area of land," he said, "but rather than looking just at the size of it, consider the contents."

A Lot of Land
Most of it, by southern standards, is a barren desert. It supports life... but it takes a lot of land to support a little bit of life.

The Eskimo claims comprise traditional hunting, fishing and trapping areas used by the northern people for centuries without hindrance, and lacking any concept of land ownership in the usual sense.

Indians in the Northwest Territories are preparing a claim to 450,000 square miles. Indians of the Yukon Territory have a separate claim, still uncompleted, that could include a small part of the area demanded by the Eskimos.

Yugoslav Lawyer Faces Trial Today for Defending Dissident

By Dusko Doder
BELGRADE, Feb. 29 (UPI)—A Yugoslav lawyer is to face unprecedented charges in a provincial court tomorrow for having defended a client in a case that marks a milestone in this country's system of Socialist justice.

In essence, the lawyer is held criminally liable for his vigorous defense of his client, a dissident author and philosopher, who was convicted in the same court for "hostile" propaganda 22 months ago.

The extraordinary case against lawyer Srdja Popovic is not a mere attempt to discredit and intimidate lawyers active in the area of civil liberties. It threatens to set a dangerous precedent.

On its face, the case is a surprise because Yugoslavia, which practices its own brand of self-managing Socialism, has been tolerating more relaxed legal practices. While political offenders in other Communist countries could not find lawyers capable of doing more than pro forma efforts on their behalf, Yugoslav attorneys have vigorously defended offenders ranging from anti-Communists to Croatian nationalists.

Case Underlines Ideological Tensions

ing as examples agricultural problems, mass illiteracy, declining industrial productivity, unemployment, rapid growth of the wealth of a few and impoverishment of most, bureaucratic corruption, "lies as the only form of communication and a counter-fact information system."

Perhaps the most offending statement in his speech was that "the organized evil attacking us must be met by an organized resistance. If organized resistance is impossible, it must be met with individual resistance. In any case, evil must be resisted."

U.K. Cod Fishermen Complain About Imports of Cheap Fish

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Britain's fishermen complained today that they cannot sell the fish caught off Iceland under Royal Navy protection because the domestic market is being "flooded" with cheap imports, some from the European Economic Community.

A result, they said, is that much of the British-caught fish is being turned into food for pets and farm animals.

Iceland severed diplomatic relations with Britain Feb. 19, protesting the return of British warships inside its 200-mile fishing zone, which it unilaterally imposed Oct. 15.

A spokesman for the British Trawler Federation said today: "This past week has been disastrous. No trawler has been making a profit and some have lost as much as £10,000 (\$20,000) on a trip."

The federation said imports of frozen cod from Norway and frozen plaice from the Netherlands, caught by heavily subsidized trawlers, are rising sharply at prices which undercut the operating costs of the British trawlers.

The agriculture and fisheries minister, Fred Peart, who spoke yesterday with angry trawlermen in the port of Hull, promised examination of the problem tomorrow. Mr. Peart said he will try to use a Common Market procedure to limit imports of frozen fish.

The trawlermen said cod imports last year cost Britain £18 million.

Fish remains expensive for the housewife, however. The dockside price of fresh cod is 13 pence a pound. In London yesterday it was 68 pence a pound in the shops. Trawlermen say the wholesalers and retailers make high profits.

Women to Get Divorce Right In Egypt Law

By Henry Tanner
CAIRO, Feb. 29 (UPI)—A draft bill giving Egyptian women for the first time the right to initiate divorce proceedings was submitted to the Ministry of Justice yesterday by a group including the powerful head of Al Azhar, the conservative Islamic university here.

The measure also provides that a husband who has been the guilty party in the divorce proceedings must give full financial support to his former wife. Even if the woman is found to be the guilty party, the former husband would have to support her to the limit of his ability.

Politically, the most significant aspect of yesterday's development was that the Moslem sheikhs—who represent the Islamic establishment in the country—have conceded the principle that a woman may start divorce proceedings.

The commission on Islamic studies, which announced the text of the bill, was headed by Sheikh Abdel Halim Mahmoud, the head of Al Azhar University and as such the most powerful religious personality in the country.

Liberalization Opposed
He and other sheikhs have opposed liberalization of the divorce laws in the past.

The measure does not deal with the right of a Moslem husband to have up to four wives but may discourage him from doing so. It states that a wife whose husband takes another wife may ask to begin divorce proceedings against him provided she does so within two months after learning of his action.

The draft bill, according to experts, also makes it more difficult for a man to divorce his wife summarily, as he could in the past simply by saying "I divorce thee."

Specialists who have studied the text of the draft law said it was an important measure for Egyptian women but fell far short of giving them equal rights with men.

Greece Clears 89 Ex-Officers

ATHENS, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Military Judicial Council today cleared 89 ex-officers charged with high treason and mutiny for collaborating with the former military dictatorship.

The council's ruling said that preliminary investigations showed the 89 could not be blamed for the 1967 conspiracy and coup that brought the military to power.

About 20 leaders of the junta have been given treason sentences ranging from four years to life.

The council's decision was seen as part of a trend to avoid further trials of former officers and thus appease the military, which has objected to demands for widespread purges.

Nordic Council Appeal

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—The Nordic Council today called for the withdrawal of British warships from the disputed waters around Iceland to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the "cod war."

The appeal was contained in a statement by the council president and was addressed to the Nordic governments only. The Nordic Council, comprised of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, the Faroes and Aaland Islands, has no formal mandate to deal with foreign policy questions.

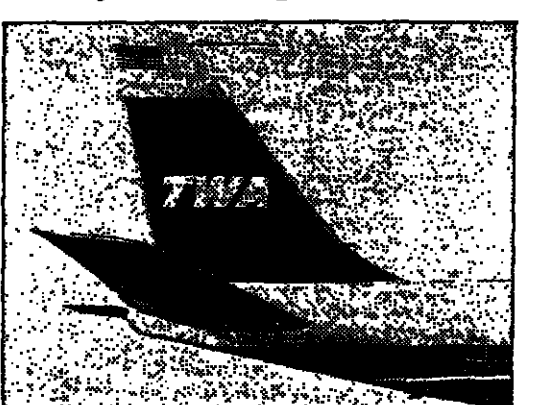
Mr. Popovic, 39, is a member of a Belgrade family law firm whose clients include some of the world's major international companies. Because of their connections, the Popovics have managed to generate publicity in the West and some articles have stung the leadership.

It seems clear that the charges at Valjevo were drummed up by local party officials in cooperation with security organs and without the knowledge of top Yugoslav leaders. But this is not the only case of police harassment of defense attorneys. In November, four Zagreb lawyers who defended a group of Croatian nationalists were suddenly arrested. They were subsequently released.

Such cases reflect the prevailing political climate in Yugoslavia and growing sensitivity toward dissent. However, when they deal with nonpolitical matters, Yugoslav courts are not worse, and in some important aspects are better, than those existing before World War II.

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Short and medium term loans, business advice, and participation in underwriting syndicates are some of the Bank's main activities.

Preliminary figures as of December 31, 1975

Business Volume	14,342 mil. DM
Balance Sheet Total	12,952 mil. DM
Due from Customers	11,771 mil. DM
Total Deposits	11,659 mil. DM
Capital and Reserves	305 mil. DM



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Nixon's Long March

Richard Nixon has covered many thousands of miles in his journey to Peking and back. It was in fact a long march—but not of the kind that his principal host, Chairman Mao, had made. For that Chinese long march was a retreat to enable a better leap forward; Mr. Nixon's was a nostalgic return to scenes of triumph that, as the reaction it caused in the United States amply demonstrated, cannot be repeated.

Just why the Chinese invited Mr. Nixon to visit them again remains a mystery of truly Oriental depth and subtlety. Perhaps they were trying to tell the Americans that Mr. Nixon's original entry into Peking was more important than Watergate. Perhaps they were trying to console a friend for his misfortunes. Why Mr. Nixon accepted is almost equally mysterious. Doubtless he did hope to relive moments of vanished glory; possibly—but this hardly seems likely—he hoped to use the expedition as a springboard to new political activity.

In either case, the former president made a great mistake. Whatever satisfaction he might have derived from his reception in Peking must have been soured by the reception given accounts of that event in the United States. That he should speak on matters of foreign affairs to foreign dignitaries after his formal authority to do so had been relinquished by resignation under the imminent threat of impeachment was offensive to many Americans, including such old associates as Sen. Barry Goldwater; that his statements should be analyzed out of all proportion to their actual content was inevitable under the circumstances, even though

the conclusions drawn went far beyond any reasonable logic. And that the journey should be regarded by his own selection for the presidency, Gerald Ford, as a burden on his campaign was perhaps the ultimate expression of public disapproval of the whole project.

What is potentially most damaging in all of this reaction—however overblown by the emotional legacy of Watergate—is the effect it may have on the foreign policy achievements of the Nixon administration: a degree of cooperation among the superpowers. This search for cooperation, as opposed to decades of confrontation, was Mr. Nixon's goal from the outset. He was helped vastly by Secretary of State Kissinger, but the latter was the agent, not the inspiration for it. And their success did offer a measure of hope for a divided world. But détente now is under attack, basically because of the duplicitous interpretation Moscow has placed on the mystic word, but also because the presidential campaign in the United States makes cold war rhetoric seem profitable because of that duplicity. If relations with China should be shadowed by the Nixon visit it would mean that another cornerstone of Nixon policy had been weakened by Mr. Nixon himself.

Such an effect would be out of all relation to the real issues involved. But an almost pathologically disillusioned world has become accustomed to picking at scabs rather than seeking to heal wounds, and Mr. Nixon's long march provided the occasion for probing too many of them. It was the kind of offense to a mood that enhances the mood itself.

Realpolitik, Soviet-Style

Mr. Brezhnev's "state of the Soviet Union" speech to his Communist party congress, the first such accounting since the last congress in 1971, confirmed the West's darker apprehensions about the direction of Soviet policy. The handful of old men who run Russia seem prepared to see their country enter a new imperial stage. Soviet world influence "is becoming ever stronger and deeper," boasted Mr. Brezhnev in a bow to the growth in strategic and naval forces—and in political appetite—that in recent years has extended the Soviet reach to points as distant as Angola. In the period after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Kremlin was principally concerned to maintain its authority within the Soviet bloc. Now it wishes to brush aside any geographical limitations on its foreign-policy interests. Nor, for that matter, does it acknowledge limitations of other sorts. As Mr. Brezhnev put it in his summary of realpolitik, Soviet-style, "anything is moral that furthers the construction of socialism."

If any Soviet citizens were looking to the party congress for signs of a better life, they were surely disappointed. Neither in new resources affecting the standard of living, nor in the kind of economic and administrative reforms that conceivably might substitute for the diversion of resources, did Mr. Brezhnev hold out anything beyond the customary state assurances of ever-mounting consumer bounty. Capitalism, he said, eyeing the current difficulties in the United States, is "a society without a future." Yet decade after decade, Soviet socialism, whose future is ostensibly limitless, turns out to be a system denying a good life to the mil-

lions who live under it. Josef Stalin used to say that the stronger Soviet power got, the more the Soviet people had to sacrifice. Mr. Brezhnev's message is essentially the same.

If the Kremlin had deliberately tried, it could not have contrived a statement better suited to help the campaigns of the American presidential candidates who warn of the dangers of "détente." For to Mr. Brezhnev, there is nothing inconsistent with détente in the expansion of Soviet power. Yet Americans ought not to leap to the conclusion that the question of détente has been resolved in the negative. One must look at deeds as well as words, and at all deeds, not just selected ones. Moscow has scored a point in Angola but, almost unnoticed, it has just suffered a far more substantial blow in Japan, where it strove for a year but failed to keep the Japanese from taking a crucial step closer to Peking. Portugal, a target of opportunity, now seems out of Soviet range. In the Mideast the Soviet Union retains a capacity for trouble-making but not a dominant influence, and it has a certain interest in a settlement, too. The possibility of a Soviet-American strategic-arms agreement is still alive, and even without it, the United States would not lack the means to care properly for its own interests.

In short, the Russians, flexing their new muscle as they contemplate the uncertain American scene, seem to be heading into a period of nasty and assertive policy, but it is not a policy that the United States, if soberly led, cannot endure and, within reasonable limits, contain.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Milestone in Portugal

By concluding with the five major parties a pact that will drastically diminish the political power of the armed forces, Portugal's military leaders have rendered their greatest service to the country since they overthrew the 40-year-old authoritarian regime in 1974. The agreement points the way toward civilian government power shared between a president and a parliament, both popularly elected.

The military's Council of the Revolution, which has held supreme power under an agreement forced on the parties prior to the constituent assembly elections last April, will now become largely a consultative body and guardian of Portugal's new democratic institutions. The parliament will be freely elected April 25—second anniversary of the overthrow of fascism—and the president will be elected a few months later.

Portugal's military leaders deserve enormous credit for having perceived—especially after the abortive left-wing putsch of last November, which threatened to split the armed forces irrevocably—that they could best serve the country by getting out of

politics and assuming the modest constitutional role traditional in parliamentary democracies. It is significant that only the Communists and their allies, painfully aware that they cannot win an election, wanted the military to retain political power.

Credit is also due to the civilian democratic leaders—especially those in the Socialist and Popular Democratic parties—who never gave up the struggle to establish a democratic system, even when it seemed that a combination of military revolutionaries and left-wing parties might carry the day for a bogus dictatorship of the "proletariat." Portugal's elected leaders must confront staggering problems after two years of political convulsion and economic dislocation. But the agreement between the five parties and the military ought to provide the best possible insurance against either another leftward lurch or a reversion to right-wing authoritarianism. It should also insure a warm welcome for Portugal in the European community, which already has done much to assist the country's democrats in their struggle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1901

BERLIN.—The statement respecting the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria caused no surprise in governmental quarters here. That Russia has laid hands on Manchuria is a fact which had already been accepted, knowing well that nothing could prevent it. It is therefore immaterial to the government here just what form that Russia will choose to secure her exclusive position in northern China.

Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1926

PARIS.—There is news of a concert tour of the Far East by Jacques Jolas, who has had enthusiastic appreciation in Europe, and is now giving a series of programs in the larger cities of America. He will be back here to play again in the spring. His brother, the poet, Eugene Jolas, has now joined him in New York. Mary Bonner, the actress, also plans to return to Paris in the spring.



Colossus With Clay Feet

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Soviet Union has become the world's strongest military power and this is the salient fact of the Communist party congress where Leonid Brezhnev has been celebrating a self-confident personal triumph. The meeting coincided with Washington admissions indicating the CIA had seriously underestimated Russian military budgets and nervous warnings from Peking.

New China News Agency said the U.S.S.R. was now "the foremost country in military spending by outstripping the United States" and added: "About 60 per cent of Soviet industrial enterprises are engaged directly or indirectly in the production of armaments." Washington reckons Moscow has more than twice the number of U.S. armed forces, more than four times as many tanks, more than two and a half times the megatonnage of nuclear warheads, a larger fleet and is pushing hard on laser weapons.

The fact that this military edge was achieved under Brezhnev's administration is to a degree accidental. Heavy industrialization and massive rearmament programs began in Stalin's era and have continued ever since, regardless of shifts in economic emphasis.

Khrushchev Message
"We have overtaken the U.S. but we are still poorer than you are," Khrushchev once told me. "Yet we use the means at our disposal better." At that time Russia was far behind the United States in output of such basic materials as petroleum and steel but now exceeds the United States in both.

Its major inferiority, relatively speaking, remains qualitative technology and food production. But the West, led by America, is doing its utmost to help out in both respects. It exports to the U.S.S.R. advanced tools and equipment and huge amounts of grain. Whether Russia, with an unusually snowy winter, will require as much grain this year—or whether the United States will be able to export as much—are open questions.

What remains indisputable—confirmed by Soviet gains in Somalia, India and North Vietnam and explicitly reaffirmed by events in Angola—is that the militarized Russian state is now a global power with no need for inhibition vis-à-vis any rivals on any continent or sea. Such tangible weaknesses as Moscow suffers from today are in non-military domains like economics and ideology.

Dual Policy
Brezhnev represents a dual Soviet policy—concomitant of "peaceful coexistence" but simultaneously "peaceful coexistence." What this really implies is having your peaceful cake in Europe while eating it in Asia and Africa. The West, for a variety of reasons

imposed by its search for economic progress and social harmony plus its hope that what we call détente will eventually be succeeded by true peace, agrees to play along.

Brezhnev's gradualist approach to extending Marxist ideology helps him to persuade many non-Communist nations and parties of his logic—although emerging China and its adherents. It encourages the growth of foreign trade with the U.S.S.R., especially the export of materials Moscow particularly covets and is willing to pay for.

Nevertheless, the Soviet economy still falters. All the goals set for the past five years fell short of their targets—save for foreign trade, forced to fill the gap. There is no doubt that living standards rose far less than anticipated. This sorry truth is scarcely compensated for by pride in overseas triumphs, for example in Angola.

And there is another curious political problem which cannot help but trouble a citizenry already nagged by a small but biting number of dissident gadflies, that is the question of ideological universality.

The gospel as interpreted in Moscow had already been seriously challenged in Peking, Belgrade, Tirana and (up to a point) Bucharest. But now the Communists of Western Europe are suddenly proclaiming a kind of Marxist protestant movement, championed by the vitally important Italian and French parties and by the potentially key Spanish party.

Each of these, led by experienced veterans, proclaims that it understands better how to apply the ideals of Socialism-Communism to its own country than anyone in the Kremlin. Each also speaks with increasingly forceful philosophical heresy.

It is too soon to know with any certainty whether this is a harbinger of fundamental change in doctrinal slant or merely a tactical shift that, should it succeed, will eventually be repaired by a new and harmonizing global strategy. Nevertheless, at this moment a fundamental weakness in the Soviet political position is implied.

When the latter is added to glaring weakness in agriculture and technology, the combination indicates that no matter how immense the Russian glacial has become it still has clay feet.

Road Show
The emphasis, in short, is on the past and on getting power rather than on how it would be used and for what purposes in the future. What we have had to date is an expensive road show, which is exhausting the candidates and boring the voters.

All candidates in both parties seem to agree that the economic condition of the nation is the central question, and they all talk endlessly about it, without ever getting down to the essential facts.

As an example of the economic confusion in both parties, administration spokesmen and the two leading Republican candidates, Ford and Reagan, are complaining about a monstrous over-blown federal government, and so are some of the Democratic candidates. But Walker Heller of the University of Minnesota, a leading economic

adviser to the Democrats and former head of the Council of Economic Advisers, argues that "the federal budget as a proportion of the GNP held virtually steady at about 30 per cent from 1963 to 1973."

Likewise, the primary election talks are full of wind-mills about the "crushing burden of federal debt," but Heller observes that "the federal debt held by the public dropped from 82 per cent of annual GNP in 1950 to 26 per cent in 1974. Seen in this perspective," Heller observes, "the public debt is a far different and more manageable problem than the general impression abroad in the land."

Now, Heller may be right in arguing for more federal control of the economy, and Secretary of the Treasury William Simon may be right in his conviction that "we suffer not from lack of government action, but from excess of government action."

If government continues to grow at present trends, Simon says, "our economic freedoms will disappear and our social and political freedoms won't be far behind." The issue of the election, he thinks, is "greater government control or greater individual freedom."

These personal views may not be critical, since neither Heller nor Simon is running for the presidency, but they are both raising fundamental issues which the candidates are evading even when they emphasize the economic problem.

Ironically, while the Democrats are running as usual against the "wretched" state of the economy, Ford, Heller, their mentor, is insisting:

"The United States has been growing steadily more competitive, with its unit labor costs rising only 10 per cent from 1970 to 1974, while Canada's rose 29 per cent, West Germany's 90 per cent and Japan's 100 per cent."

That, correspondingly, manufacturing exports have held up remarkably well in the face of the worldwide recession in 1975, and the U.S. dollar is still the most sought-after currency in the world.

"Without being Pollyannas or burying their heads in the sand about persistent and troublesome problems," Heller concludes, "national leaders could in good grace put away their sackcloth and ashes and point with some pride to the comparative strengths of the U.S. economy."

In a way the presidential candidates can scarcely be blamed for not getting down to serious analysis and debate on these fundamental questions. For they are caught in a primary system that tests their physical endurance rather than their brains or policies.

In the natural world, Darwin's theory of natural selection is said to account for the "survival of the fittest," but in the political world, some kind of reverse Darwinism seems to be at work. The early bloomers in this presidential race are not our greatest but more often than not they are our slickest and our luckiest.

President Ford is in the race, not because Richard Nixon selected the "fittest" vice-presidential candidate available, but the safest, and Ford, like the rest, is treating the primaries like a physical endurance contest.

In the coming weeks, however, as the field is reduced, maybe the debate will finally be expanded and deepened, but don't count on it, for, as Heller complains, the voters may be disgusted by the shallowness of the election debates, but are not doing much about it.

Heller observes that even the newspapers are merely reporting what the candidates say without making an adequate analysis of what they're saying or paying much attention to the deeper questions ignored by both parties. In short, we have not a "natural selection" of the fittest, but an unnatural selection process of men and policies, and the main hope is that this will become so obvious and ridiculous this year that the system will be changed.

A. F. GUALTIEROTTI
Lenzburg, Switzerland.

Spain: Signs Of Progress On Reforms

By William Buckley Jr.

MADRID.—Carlos Arias Navarro, who served Franco's Spain as governor of various states, and as minister of the interior, was named premier by the King a few weeks after Franco's death in what was widely understood as a gesture to the loyalists, namely those members who are most faithful to the memory of Franco.

It is not safe to say with assurance exactly what Arias Navarro is, or what he is not. He is a man of many faces. He is something much more complicated than merely wanting to maintain in perpetuity Franco's regime—Händler without the prince. Because under the patronage of Arias, reforms—to use the word carefully—are both formally projected and actually being realized. In a speech a month ago he outlined a comprehensive program which is blurred at the edges, but meanwhile, "reforms" have simply happened.

What do you call it when an assembly of citizens gather without a license to protest the high cost of living and nobody bothers them? Or when the newspapers carry critical commentaries which they would not have carried even three months ago? Or when spokesmen of political parties proscribed by law routinely call press conferences, and address the wrongs of their followers?

No Supremacist

Arias, like Franco, is no supremacist. Pressed to define the limits to the democracy he envisions, he says the Spanish people is vague. He will tell you he would not tolerate Communist candidates for office, for one. Or separatists calling for the dismemberment of the Spanish republic, "taking us back 50 years." Or taking us back to the fore Ferdinand and Isabella. He does not propose to tolerate a proliferation of political parties such as the "republic" tolerated and suffered from. If a political party does not achieve a measurable following in a reasonable interval, it will be disbanded. Three or four parties, he thinks, ought to be enough to represent the left political differences among the Spanish people.

As for the Common Market, he does not see that as a desirable to effect integration, but he realizes this is something that will be achieved only through negotiations. Obviously, he says, Spain wishes to participate in the "spoils of economic unity."

As for NATO, he puts it quite frankly. As a matter of pride, he believes Spain should belong to NATO. As a military matter, Spain has survived for 25 years without membership—and so, he says, a trace of a smile on his weather-beaten lips, has the United States. He says, "I am sure, Spain could take a lot of lessons from the conclusion, don't you see, to the United States. To do so, however, would only be to add to the strength of the Soviet Union, and he does not see that that is a profitable way of castigating the NATO powers.

Question of Speed

What about the question of speed with which Spain moves to reform, rather than inform liberation? Well, he says, takes time for changes to take place. It requires a very long time for the United States to come to terms with reconstruction. If, looking over the shoulders of Spain, the Western communities should express satisfaction with such progress as, in his opinion, is being made, "it would be pleased." If not, Arias said, Franco would in turn have been pleased by this—"we'll take along years of complete reconstruction."

Having myself written, 20 years ago, that it was time for Franco to step aside, I nowadays find it easier to understand that vicious reluctance of rulers thus situated to do so—that megalomania, the aging despot, identified with the state. It required a very long time for the United States to come to terms with reconstruction. If, looking over the shoulders of Spain, the Western communities should express satisfaction with such progress as, in his opinion, is being made, "it would be pleased." If not, Arias said, Franco would in turn have been pleased by this—"we'll take along years of complete reconstruction."

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July 1976

Ford Campaign Still Learning

James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite the 19 months he has in the White House, Gerald R. Ford is still learning the ropes of campaigning for the presidency.

President discovered in the laboratory of New Hampshire, according to his campaign advisers, that he still has much to learn about the campaign trail.

After the first primary, his staff is expected to make a series of mistakes and learn from them.

Some of Mr. Ford's aides questioned whether the message was likely to be grasped by voters.

A senior aide said that Mr. Ford made the oblique reply reluctantly and only after "the got tired of waiting" for somebody else to say it for him.

The result seemed, to some of Mr. Ford's advisers, to muddy the issue without gaining any advantage or risking any loss.

A clearer stand might have produced some gains, it was said.

Oratory Better
For all that, Mr. Ford's aides said in the interviews that he was getting better as an orator and that the links in his candidacy were being ironed out.

The aides acknowledged, moreover, that they were all national campaign novices, too, and that they had come a long way since Mr. Callaway sat down last summer and personally typed his first political report to the President on a 1969 Underwood.

Not one of Mr. Ford's political aides has ever run a national campaign. Indeed, the story is told at the President Ford Committee that when Mr. Ford asked Mr. Callaway to leave the Pentagon last year to run the campaign, Mr. Callaway replied: "Mr. President, I'm a good secretary of the army. But I don't feel qualified to run the President Ford Committee. I haven't had that kind of experience, I'm not good at back-room deals and I'm not so naive as to think there aren't back-room deals in a campaign."

Mr. Callaway tells visitors now that, after a rough start, much of which he attributes to his own naivete, the Ford campaign is jelling into a confident and competent machine.

"We're beginning to function as a team," said Mr. Morton, who was assigned to the White House staff last month to make sure that would happen.

According to Peter Kay, the campaign spokesman, the Ford forces are taking a team course, to learn "to campaign as an incumbent president."

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The General Motors Corp. has agreed, along with the Peugeot and Fiat companies, to participate in restructuring Chile's automobile industry, with General Motors to produce trucks. But

GM indicates that, at the moment, it does not plan to put much more capital into its present small-scale operations in Chile.

In the Works
Several larger investments in natural resources are in the works. Noranda Mines, Ltd., of Toronto has agreed to take a 49-per-cent interest in a joint venture with the Chilean government and plans to spend at least \$50 million to develop the Andacollo copper deposit 230 miles north of Santiago.

Twenty-three foreign oil companies (including Amoco, Gulf, Pexamin, Phillips Petroleum, Louisiana Land Associates, Union Oil and Superior Oil) have been invited to bid for rights to explore for oil and natural gas in the Strait of Magellan, at the southern tip of Chile. Previously, all oil exploration was in the hands of the Chilean State Oil Co., but the government now lacks the capital to develop the country's oil or other natural resources.

Other negotiations are being conducted on investments of more than \$1 billion in the copper industry, \$200 million for natural gas development and liquefaction and \$250 million to \$300 million in the petrochemical industry. The possibility of selling some of the nationalized enterprises to foreigners is also being discussed.

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Mr. Kissinger came bearing gifts and disarming self-criticism, admitting that his "new dialogue" with Latin America had gone off the track. He thinks he now understands what the Latin Americans want, and he talked as though he really intends to give them individualized treatment, economic favors, a place in world council and respect. Above all, respect. All were considered lacking under what more than one commentator called the "old monologue."

If Mr. Kissinger now is disposed to deliver what he promises to be seen, it will be because he expects to gain something in return—help or at least non-opposition in the main game he is playing, the one against the Soviet Union.

Balanced Trip
Mr. Kissinger's interest in the 24 nations to the south, and in any other country, is directly proportional to the weight he feels they carry in that game. Latin American nations have grown in power and influence and become major forces in their own right on the world scene," Mr. Kissinger said in his main speech of the trip in Caracas. "This is one of the most striking events of this era."

Mr. Kissinger's new respect is part of his rethinking of the whole equation that followed the rise of the Third World in general and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in particular.



Betty Ford conducting house-to-house campaign for her husband in March 9 primary.

A Problem-Ridden Chile Has No Trouble Getting Credits

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK (AP)—Since Chile's rightist military government took power in a coup 2 1/2 years ago, it has received about \$2 billion in foreign credits despite extremely adverse economic problems, a compilation from World Bank sources shows.

That is in marked contrast to the situation during the previous leftist regime of President Salvador Allende, when loans from international organizations and private commercial banks virtually ceased.

Moreover, despite the fact that the current government is effectively bankrupt and unable to meet the payments on its foreign debt without outside assistance, it is expected to receive an additional \$600 million a year through 1980 from foreign lenders, according to World Bank estimates.

Most of the credits received by Chile have been provided by private commercial banks and by international organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, formerly known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, explained the previous cutoff of its institution's funds to the Allende government by pointing to Chile's economic mismanagement, reflected in mounting inflation rates, a huge external debt and growing balance-of-payments deficits.

Situation Worse
Critics of the World Bank's policies note, however, that the country's economic situation has worsened under the current government.

Early this month, the World Bank approved a \$38-million loan to the nationalized Chilean copper industry, although countries representing 41 per cent of the voting stock in the bank either voted against the loan (as did the Scandinavian countries) or abstained (as did all the other European countries).

The United States supported the loan.

The Chilean administration has been charged with violating basic human rights by the UN Human Rights Commission, the Organization of American States, Amnesty International and the International Labor Organization.

Mr. McNamara has indicated that the articles of agreement of the World Bank state that only economic considerations—not politics—could be taken into account in making loan decisions.

Loans and Credits
The roughly \$2 billion in credits that the bank received in 1974 and last year included \$728 million from international organizations, including the International Monetary Fund; \$235 million from bilateral aid, almost entirely from the United States, Brazil and Argentina; and \$278 million from supranational credits.

In addition, in late 1973 and 1974, private banks made about \$500 million in loans to Chile, followed by \$45 million to \$50 million in loans last year. More recently, a consortium of U.S. and Canadian banks, including the Bank of America, extended \$150 million in credits to Chile.

The First National City Bank opened a full-service branch in Santiago in December. The Bank of America, the only other U.S. bank that had branches in Chile before foreign banks were nationalized four years ago, is reactivating a finance company it had in Chile, it holds a 95-per-cent interest.

The First National Bank of Boston is planning to establish a finance company in Santiago. And the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., one of the first U.S. banks to lend to Chile's current government, is buying into the Chilean Banco Unido de Fomento with the Banco do Brasil and the Bank of Tokyo.

Immediately after the coup, U.S. industrial corporations were also enthusiastic about investing in Chile. The new government moved swiftly to open the economy to foreigners with a liberal new investment code and to dismantle the Socialist enterprises that had grown up under Allende.

To date, however, only about

\$240 million of foreign investments has been approved—30 per cent of it in mining—and only a fraction of that amount has actually been spent.

The Chilean copper industry, partly owned by the Kennecott Copper Corp., the Anaconda Co. and the Cerro Corp., was nationalized by the Allende government in 1971, and the U.S. companies

were subsequently paid \$349 million in compensation by the military government. The companies felt their property was worth more than \$2 billion.

The military government apparently has no intention of returning the mines to their former owners, but it wants foreign corporations to develop Chile's unexploited copper reserves.

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Weather, Economy Looking Up in U.K.

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON (AP)—Daffodils and almond blossoms in London are beginning to take over from the snowdrops and crocuses. A swallow or two have been sighted and a few nannies have reclaimed their seats behind the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens.

Spring, or something very much like it, has been reaching into London a bit sooner than usual. The tennis courts are filling up, people are eating and reading in the parks and the nighttime pub-goers are moving out to the sidewalks.

"This seems to be an early spring," said Albert Weiss, who since 1929 has been selling tourista pigeons from a makeshift stall in Trafalgar Square. "When you get a hard winter," he said, "you get a lot of seagulls coming over from the Thames but we only had a few of them this year."

There's a new mood emerging, too. No one is giddy but there's a feeling around, with some fragile evidence to support it, that Britain is awakening from some of the assorted ills that have been diagnosed collectively as "the British disease," the malady that made Britain, in the eyes of its critics, "the sick man of Europe."

Less Rain
The cold one gets in London may also be different. A 7-year-old American boy who had had only two colds since infancy caught one here that lingered for days, so his mother brought him to the family doctor. "It's nothing," the doctor said. "It's just an English cold."

During the mild winter there was about two-thirds as much rain as London is accustomed to. Snow or sleet was spotted on 11 days but on only one was there enough to make a snowball, and that took some work.

February, said Miss Pat Roberts, climatologist at the London weather center, has been warmer than most Februaries, although winters have been comparatively mild in general in recent years. On Feb. 25, she said, the temperature reached 59.9 Fahrenheit, the highest for any February since 1861.

The London parks, which are among the world's biggest, cleanest and most elaborate, are unlikely to be affected by spending cuts. This year, like every year, government gardeners spent hours planting neat arrays of bulbs, double-digging, sowing flower seeds, planting new grass and pruning the city's famous roses.

In Regent's Park and St. James's Park, among others, men on government wages have taken time to hammer 4-inch stakes into the ground around the random patches of crocuses. Then they wore black thread from stake to stake to keep sparrows from hopping among the flowers and nipping at their petals.

his summer vacations, and from the Channel Islands.

Mimosa and Tulips
In Belgrave Square, one of London's wealthiest neighborhoods, the man who sells flowers from a stall in front of the Spanish Embassy said he was now selling mimosa and tulips from the Channel Island of Guernsey and expects to have some roses in a few days.

Schoolchildren have been swarming into the parks between classes. In Kensington Gardens, about 50 young girls in purple uniforms play with hula hoops. They bring along their gray flannel coats but they hang them on the spikes of a fence.

Feelings about coats in Britain are a bit peculiar. Even during a January cold spell, some men in London wore gloves and scarves but never topcoats.

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for Advance in Multiple Sclerosis Studies

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Scientists have reached an important point in isolating cause of multiple sclerosis, a debilitating British medical disease.

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disease of the nervous system which causes difficulty in using limbs, vision and other nerve functions. It is spread by a virus, report said the findings of independent teams of researchers seem to remove the mystery of the disease.

He added that it was "a premature" to say we have the cause of multiple sclerosis. He said the virus is only one factor responsible for the development of the disease, as there was undoubtedly a factor of heredity in determining how persons respond to it.

Death Sentence
ON France, Feb. 29 (AP)—A criminal court has sentenced a 38-year-old widow. No sentence has been carried in France since 1973.

Tiber, Thames—Bright Spots on Europe's Map

By Enrico Jacomini

ROME (AP)—Except for the Tiber in Rome and the Thames in London, the great rivers of Europe remain seriously polluted in spite of programs—some still on paper—to bring them back to life.

Italian officials say that in a short while the Tiber will be as clean as it was in the time of Julius Caesar. Fishermen are back on the banks of the Thames again and eating the fish they catch.

But the only likely catch in the Seine in Paris, the Danube in Vienna and the Rhine in Cologne is a case of food poisoning.

All European countries have vowed to fight pollution in their rivers but in most cases programs have remained on paper and life in the waterways has died.

The damage ranges from the few inedible fish that fishermen pull out of the Seine to the gradual destruction of the spawning grounds of the eel-bearing beluga sturgeon in the northern Caspian Sea as a result of pollution from the Volga and Ural rivers.

The British were the first to launch a serious ecological drive and they boast that their rivers are the cleanest in Europe. The Italians are following the trend, mainly in Rome.

Two of four treatment plants installed along the Tiber have been in operation for the last two years and the results have become evident.

Sewage Plants
The plants receive raw sewage and release clean water, keeping back waste and mud. The sewage is burned and the energy they produce is used to keep the plants going. What is left after this procedure becomes fertilizer at low cost.

The two other plants are expected to start functioning later this year and Rome authorities say the Tiber will change from sickly brown to blue—as in the days of the Roman emperors.

In the rest of Italy, however, the results have not been so encouraging. Judges have been enforcing a law for the installation of treatment plants in city sewers and industries, but in Turin and other major cities along the Po, Italy's longest river, there still are practically no fish.

Clean-Up Agency
The Volga is the Soviet Union's most vital waterway. A quarter of a million people live along its banks and tributaries. A fifth of its cultivated land flanks the river. Industrial development along its banks is in

full swing. Two-thirds of the country's river freight moves along the Volga.

Money problems, internal politics and old-fashioned nationalism have been hindering efforts to clean up the Rhine, which flows through four countries—West Germany, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands. A specially appointed agency to coordinate action has been working for four years on a convention to regulate the river's two major sources of pollution—salt from French potash mines and chemicals from West Germany's industrial giants—but so far has achieved nothing.

The four countries had decided to split costs for the storage of French salt pollutants, with the Dutch footing 34 per cent of the bill, France and West Germany, 30 per cent each, and the Swiss, 6 per cent. Agreement stalled, however, after the French predicted the bill would be \$300 million, 10 times the original estimate.

Cutting through an area inhabited by 30 million persons, the Rhine is not only a major transport artery with heavy barge traffic but also the main source of drinking water and

sewage disposal for the cities along its banks.

The Netherlands, however, has accused West Germany of ducking a confrontation with corporations on costly pollution controls because German industry is heavily burdened by business recession and by Swiss and French competition.



Fisherman tries his luck at the Tiber River in Rome, across from Tiberina Island.

Industrial area of Rouen, where its waters practically "die" and no fish is edible. The Seine board, however, has budgeted 500 million francs (\$113 million) during the next three years to give the river a cleaning.

The mighty Danube collects the problems of all the seven countries it touches. With 40 million persons living along its banks, its waste range from the nuclear power plants that use its waters to cool reactors, with resulting increases in the river's temperature, to industrial plants at Kelheim, in West Germany, and sugar-beet factories at the border between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

With the exception of three treatment plants being installed in Austria, at Linz, Krems and Vienna, there has been little action to keep the river alive.

Other threats to the Danube's life include the harvesting of about 140,000 tons of reeds in a single year in the delta area and the shooting by hunters of 50,000 fish-eating birds.

The number of birds in this one-time sanctuary has dropped from 4 million to 700,000 in the last few years.



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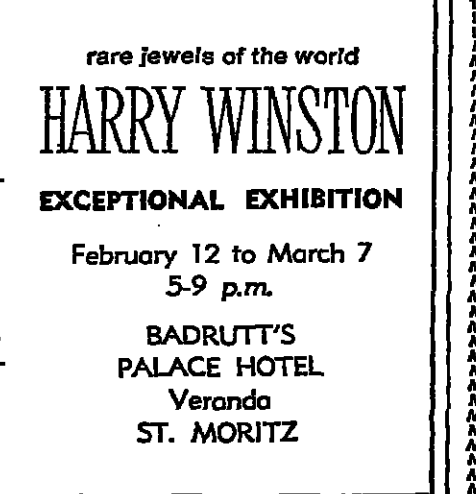
Banco de España S.A.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg
Abco 1977	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1978	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1979	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1980	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 1981	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1982	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1983	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1984	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 1985	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1986	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1987	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1988	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 1989	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1990	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1991	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1992	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 1993	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1994	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1995	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1996	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 1997	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1998	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 1999	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2000	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2001	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2002	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2003	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2004	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2005	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2006	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2007	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2008	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2009	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2010	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2011	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2012	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2013	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2014	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2015	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2016	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2017	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2018	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2019	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2020	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2021	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2022	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2023	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2024	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2025	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2026	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2027	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2028	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2029	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2030	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2031	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2032	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2033	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2034	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2035	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2036	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2037	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2038	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2039	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2040	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2041	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2042	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2043	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2044	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2045	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2046	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2047	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2048	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2049	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2050	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2051	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2052	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2053	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2054	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2055	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2056	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2057	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2058	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2059	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2060	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2061	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2062	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2063	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2064	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2065	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2066	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2067	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2068	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2069	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2070	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2071	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2072	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2073	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2074	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2075	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2076	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2077	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2078	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2079	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2080	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2081	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2082	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2083	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2084	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2085	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2086	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2087	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2088	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2089	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2090	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2091	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2092	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2093	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2094	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2095	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2096	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2097	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2098	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2099	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2100	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2101	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2102	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2103	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2104	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2105	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2106	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2107	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2108	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2109	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2110	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2111	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2112	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2113	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2114	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2115	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2116	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2117	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2118	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2119	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2120	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2121	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2122	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2123	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2124	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2125	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2126	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2127	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2128	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2129	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2130	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2131	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2132	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2133	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2134	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2135	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2136	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2137	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2138	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2139	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2140	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2141	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2142	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2143	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2144	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2145	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2146	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2147	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2148	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2149	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2150	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2151	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2152	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2153	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2154	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2155	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2156	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2157	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2158	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2159	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2160	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2161	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2162	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2163	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2164	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2165	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2166	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2167	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2168	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2169	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2170	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2171	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2172	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2173	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2174	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2175	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2176	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2177	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2178	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2179	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2180	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2181	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2182	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2183	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2184	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2185	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2186	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2187	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2188	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2189	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2190	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2191	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4	Abco 2192	10 102 102 1/2 + 1/4
Abco 2193	10 102 102 1/2 + 1						

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Symbol	High at 6:10 a.m.	Low	Last
Amrl 9/4492	142	58 1/2	57 1/2
Amrl 9/4493	133	78	76
Amrl 9/4494	125	66 1/2	66 1/2
Amrl 9/4495	125	66 1/2	66 1/2
Amrl 9/4496	125	66 1/2	66 1/2
Amrl 9/4497	125	66 1/2	66 1/2
Amrl 9/4498	125	66 1/2	66 1/2
Amrl 9/4499	101	102 1/2	101 1/2
Amrl 9/4500	3	71	91
Amrl 9/4501	7	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amrl 9/4502	15	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amrl 9/4503	57 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amrl 9/4504	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4505	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4506	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4507	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4508	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4509	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4510	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4511	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4512	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4513	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4514	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4515	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4516	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4517	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4518	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4519	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4520	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4521	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4522	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4523	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4524	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4525	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4526	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4527	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4528	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4529	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4530	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4531	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4532	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4533	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4534	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4535	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4536	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4537	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4538	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4539	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4540	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4541	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4542	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4543	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4544	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4545	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4546	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4547	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4548	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4549	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4550	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4551	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4552	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4553	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4554	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4555	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4556	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4557	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4558	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4559	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4560	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4561	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4562	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4563	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4564	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4565	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4566	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4567	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4568	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4569	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4570	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4571	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4572	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4573	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4574	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4575	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4576	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4577	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4578	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4579	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4580	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4581	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4582	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4583	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4584	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4585	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4586	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4587	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4588	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4589	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4590	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4591	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4592	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4593	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4594	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4595	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4596	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4597	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4598	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4599	20	100	94 1/2
Amrl 9/4600	20	100	94 1/2



rare jewels of the world

HARRY WINSTON

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 12 to March 7
5-9 p.m.

BADRUTT'S
PALACE HOTEL
Veranda
ST. MORITZ

SINKING FUND REDEMPTION NOTICE
to the holders of
General Cable International N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

Notes in Issue: \$1,000,000, pursuant to the terms of said Note and the Fiscal Agency Agreement entered into as of September 25, 1970, among General Cable International N.V., General Cable Corporation, Guarantor, and Irving Trust Company, Fiscal Agent, that General Cable International N.V. intends to and will redeem on March 31, 1976 by operation of the Sinking Fund provisions of said Note \$2,000,000.00 principal amount of General Cable International N.V.'s Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof, which have been selected for redemption in accordance with the Company, as Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement, as set forth in said Notes as follows:

Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole.

36	495	414	2962	3381	3812	4199	4693	5068	5395	5696	6069	6370	6620	6880	7442
46	495	414	2962	3381	3812	4199	4693	5068	5395	5696	6069	6370	6620	6880	7442
46	495	850	2991	3357	3830	4190	4649	5080	5421	5724	6062	6388	6698	6987	7470
47	498	862	3033	3433	3940	4195	4704	5098	5424	5741	6091	6390	6693	7019	7474
48	498	862	3033	3433	3940	4195	4704	5098	5424	5741	6091	6390	6693	7019	7474
48	494	894	3043	3437	3867	4220	4737	5117	5477	5767	6109	6400	6715	7029	7482
50	506	808	3061	3442	3876	4241	4739	5125	5484	5813	6114	6408	6733	7058	7494
52	508	824	3069	3450	3884	4250	4748	5134	5493	5822	6123	6418	6743	7068	7504
105	509	829	3070	3459	3899	4259	4756	5146	5506	5836	6137	6432	6757	7082	7518
110	553	863	3080	3466	3917	4276	4788	5149	5490	5837	6157	6420	6760	7088	7509
120	555	870	3085	3469	3927	4286	4797	5158	5500	5847	6167	6428	6768	7100	7521
137	562	887	3129	3508	3957	4304	4807	5183	5495	5850	6188	6423	6771	7124	7628
147	562	887	3129	3508	3957	4304	4807	5183	5497	5863	6199	6426	6795	7132	7644
156	562	1018	3188	3622	3981	4344	4821	5183	5498	5881	6201	6441	6803	7144	7653
166	562	1018	3188	3622	3981	4344	4821	5183	5498	5881	6201	6441	6803	7144	7653
177	621	1014	3171	3521	3965	4333	4833	5226	5604	5889	6215	6434	6826	7165	7707
188	632	1068	3203	3542	3970	4382	4853	5253	5515	5896	6220	6439	6829	7170	7707
200	632	1068	3203	3542	3970	4382	4853	5253	5515	5896	6220	6439	6829	7170	7707
223	644	1073	3229	3615	3987	4430	4886	5272	5529	5921	6234	6448	6830	7207	7741
230	644	1082	3243	3645	3994	4448	4911	5279	5575	5923	6238	6458	6831	7211	7741
240	675	1100	3259	3661	4009	4466	4934	5306	5624	5973	6282	6501	6881	7256	7822
243	676	1121	3301	3684	4019	4486	4953	5321	5628	5981	6287	6507	6894	7277	7822
250	675	1121	3301	3684	4019	4486	4953	5321	5628	5981	6287	6507	6894	7277	7822
331	709	1148	3314	3691	4025	4497	4949	5242	5538	5907	6312	6523	6900	7315	7825
348	718	1164	3322	3694	4038	4509	4948	5248	5543	5907	6320	6524	6901	7318	7842
355	739	1164	3322	3694	4038	4509	4948	5248	5543	5907	6320	6524	6901	7318	7842
377	717	1177	3335	3710	4060	4494	4993	5377							

Notes in this principal amount of \$10,000 bearing the prefix "A" and the principal amount to be released.											
Serial Number		Amount Released		Serial Number		Amount Released		Serial Number		Amount Released	
2.....	1,000	282.....	\$1,000	648.....	\$1,000	897.....	\$1,000	1109.....	\$1,000	1222.....	\$1,000
3.....	1,000	283.....	1,000	650.....	2,000	898.....	1,000	1112.....	5,000	1223.....	1,000
4.....	1,000	284.....	1,000	651.....	2,000	899.....	1,000	1113.....	5,000	1224.....	1,000
5.....	1,000	285.....	2,000	652.....	2,000	900.....	1,000	1114.....	2,000	1225.....	1,000
6.....	2,000	403.....	1,000	653.....	2,000	901.....	2,000	1115.....	2,000	1226.....	1,000
7.....	1,000	404.....	1,000	654.....	2,000	902.....	1,000	1116.....	2,000	1227.....	1,000
8.....	1,000	405.....	1,000	655.....	2,000	903.....	1,000	1117.....	2,000	1228.....	1,000
9.....	1,000	406.....	1,000	656.....	2,000	904.....	1,000	1118.....	2,000	1229.....	1,000
10.....	1,000	407.....	1,000	657.....	2,000	905.....	1,000	1119.....	2,000	1230.....	1,000
11.....	1,000	408.....	1,000	658.....	2,000	906.....	1,000	1120.....	2,000	1231.....	1,000
12.....	1,000	409.....	1,000	659.....	2,000	907.....	1,000	1121.....	2,000	1232.....	1,000
13.....	1,000	410.....	1,000	660.....	2,000	908.....	1,000	1122.....	1,000	1233.....	1,000
14.....	1,000	411.....	1,000	661.....	2,000	909.....	1,000	1123.....	1,000	1234.....	1,000
15.....	1,000	412.....	1,000	662.....	2,000	910.....	1,000	1124.....	1,000	1235.....	1,000
16.....	1,000	413.....	1,000	663.....	2,000	911.....	1,000	1125.....	1,000	1236.....	1,000
17.....	1,000	414.....	1,000	664.....	2,000	912.....	1,000	1126.....	1,000	1237.....	1,000
18.....	1,000	415.....	1,000	665.....	2,000	913.....	1,000	1127.....	1,000	1238.....	1,000
19.....	1,000	416.....	2,000	666.....	2,000	914.....	1,000	1128.....	1,000	1239.....	1,000
20.....	1,000	417.....	2,000	667.....	2,000	915.....	1,000	1129.....	1,000	1240.....	1,000
21.....	1,000	418.....	2,000	668.....	2,000	916.....	1,000	1130.....	1,000	1241.....	1,000
22.....	1,000	419.....	2,000	669.....	2,000	917.....	1,000	1131.....	1,000	1242.....	1,000
23.....	1,000	420.....	2,000	670.....	2,000	918.....	1,000	1132.....	1,000	1243.....	1,000
24.....	1,000	421.....	2,000	671.....	2,000	919.....	1,000	1133.....	1,000	1244.....	1,000
25.....	1,000	422.....	2,000	672.....	2,000	920.....	1,000	1134.....	1,000	1245.....	1,000
26.....	1,000	423.....	2,000	673.....	2,000	921.....	1,000	1135.....	1,000	1246.....	1,000
27.....	1,000	424.....	2,000	674.....	2,000	922.....	1,000	1136.....	1,000	1247.....	1,000
28.....	1,000	425.....	2,000	675.....	2,000	923.....	1,000	1137.....	1,000	1248.....	1,000
29.....	1,000	426.....	2,000	676.....	2,000	924.....	1,000	1138.....	1,000	1249.....	1,000
30.....	1,000	427.....	2,000	677.....	2,000	925.....	1,000	1139.....	1,000	1250.....	1,000
31.....	1,000	428.....	2,000	678.....	2,000	926.....	1,000	1140.....	1,000	1251.....	1,000
32.....	1,000	429.....	2,000	679.....	2,000	927.....	1,000	1141.....	1,000	1252.....	1,000
33.....	1,000	430.....	2,000	680.....	2,000	928.....	1,000	1142.....	1,000	1253.....	1,000
34.....	1,000	431.....	2,000	681.....	2,000	929.....	1,000	1143.....	1,000	1254.....	1,000
35.....				682.....	2,000	930.....	1,000	1144.....	1,000	1255.....	1,000
36.....				683.....	2,000	931.....	1,000	1145.....	1,000	1256.....	1,000
37.....				684.....	2,000	932.....	1,000	1146.....	1,000	1257.....	1,000
38.....				685.....	2,000	933.....	1,000	1147.....	1,000	1258.....	1,000
39.....				686.....	2,000	934.....	1,000	1148.....	1,000	1259.....	1,000
40.....				687.....	2,000	935.....	1,000	1149.....	1,000	1260.....	1,000
41.....				688.....	2,000	936.....	1,000	1150.....	1,000	1261.....	1,000
42.....				689.....	2,000	937.....	1,000	1151.....	1,000	1262.....	1,000
43.....				690.....	2,000	938.....	1,000	1152.....	1,000	1263.....	1,000
44.....				691.....	2,000	939.....	1,000	1153.....	1,000	1264.....	1,000
45.....				692.....	2,000	940.....	1,000	1154.....	1,000	1265.....	1,000
46.....				693.....	2,000	941.....	1,000	1155.....	1,000	1266.....	1,000
47.....				694.....	2,000	942.....	1,000	1156.....	1,000	1267.....	1,000
48.....				695.....	2,000	943.....	1,000	1157.....	1,000	1268.....	1,000
49.....				696.....	2,000	944.....	1,000	1158.....	1,000	1269.....	1,000
50.....				697.....	2,000	945.....	1,000	1159.....	1,000	1270.....	1,000
51.....				698.....	2,000	946.....	1,000	1160.....	1,000	1271.....	1,000
52.....				699.....	2,000	947.....	1,000	1161.....	1,000	1272.....	1,000
53.....				700.....	2,000	948.....	1,000	1162.....	1,000	1273.....	1,000
54.....				701.....	2,000	949.....	1,000	1163.....	1,000	1274.....	1,000
55.....				702.....	2,000	950.....	1,000	1164.....	1,000	1275.....	1,000
56.....				703.....	2,000	951.....	1,000	1165.....	1,000	1276.....	1,000
57.....				704.....	2,000	952.....	1,000	1166.....	1,000	1277.....	1,000
58.....				705.....	2,000	953.....	1,000	1167.....	1,000	1278.....	1,000
59.....				706.....	2,000	954.....	1,000	1168.....	1,000	1279.....	1,000
60.....				707.....	2,000	955.....	1,000	1169.....	1,000	1280.....	1,000
61.....				708.....	2,000	956.....	1,000	1170.....	1,000	1281.....	1,000
62.....				709.....	2,000	957.....	1,000	1171.....	1,000	1282.....	1,000
63.....				710.....	2,000	958.....	1,000	1172.....	1,000	1283.....	1,000
64.....				711.....	2,000	959.....	1,000	1173.....	1,000	1284.....	1,000
65.....				712.....	2,000	960.....	1,000	1174.....	1,000	1285.....	1,000
66.....				713.....	2,000	961.....	1,000	1175.....	1,000	1286.....	1,000
67.....				714.....	2,000	962.....	1,000	1176.....	1,000	1287.....	1,000
68.....				715.....	2,000	963.....	1,000	1177.....	1,000	1288.....	1,000
69.....				716.....	2,000	964.....	1,000	1178.....	1,000	1289.....	1,000
70.....				717.....	2,000	965.....	1,000	1179.....	1,000	1290.....	1,000
71.....				718.....	2,000	966.....	1,000	1180.....	1,000	1291.....	1,000
72.....				719.....	2,000	967.....	1,000	1181.....	1,000	1292.....	1,000
73.....				720.....	2,000	968.....	1,000	1182.....	1,000	1293.....	1,000
74.....				721.....	2,000	969.....	1,000	1183.....	1,000	1294.....	1,000
75.....				722.....	2,000	970.....	1,000	1184.....	1,000	1295.....	1,000
76.....				723.....	2,000	971.....	1,000	1185.....	1,000	1296.....	1,000
77.....				724.....	2,000	972.....	1,000	1186.....	1,000	1297.....	1,000
78.....				725.....	2,000	973.....	1,000	1187.....	1,000	1298.....	1,000
79.....				726.....	2,000	974.....	1,000	1188.....	1,000	1299.....	1,000
80.....				727.....	2,000	975.....	1,000	1189.....	1,000	1300.....	1,000
81.....				728.....	2,000	976.....	1,000	1190.....	1,000	1301.....	1,000
82.....				729.....	2,000	977.....	1,000	1191.....	1,000	1302.....	1,000
83.....				730.....	2,000	978.....	1,000	1192.....	1,000	1303.....	1,000
84.....				731.....	2,000	979.....	1,000	1193.....	1,000	1304.....	1,000
85.....				732.....	2,000	980.....	1,000	1194.....	1,000	1305.....	1,000
86.....				733.....	2,000	981.....	1,000	1195.....	1,000	1306.....	1,000
87.....				734.....	2,000	982.....	1,000	1196.....	1,000	1307.....	1,000
88.....				735.....	2,000	983.....	1,000	1197.....	1,000	1308.....	1,000
89.....				736.....	2,000	984.....	1,000	1198.....	1,000	1309.....	1,000
90.....				737.....	2,000	985.....	1,000	1199.....	1,000	1310.....	1,000
91.....				738.....	2,000	986.....	1,000	1200.....	1,000	1311.....	1,000
92.....				739.....	2,000	987.....	1,000	1201.....	1,000	1312.....	1,000
93.....				740.....	2,000	988.....	1,000	1202.....	1,000	1313.....	1,000
94.....				741.....	2,000	989.....	1,000	1203.....	1,000	1314.....	1,000
95.....				742.....	2,000	990.....	1,000	1204.....	1,000	1315.....	1,000
96.....				743.....	2,000	991.....	1,000	1205.....	1,000	1316.....	1,000
97.....				744.....	2,000	992.....	1,000	1206.....	1,000	1317.....	1,000
98.....				745.....	2,000	993.....	1,000	1207.....	1,000	1318.....	1,000
99.....				746.....	2,000	994.....	1,000	1208.....	1,000	1319.....	1,000
100.....				747.....	2,000	995.....	1,000	1209.....	1,000	1320.....	1,000
101.....				748.....	2,000	996.....	1,000	1210.....	1,000	1321.....	1,000
102.....				749.....	2,000	997.....	1,000	1211.....	1,000	1322.....	1,000
103.....				750.....	2,000	998.....	1,000	1212.....	1,000	1323.....	1,000
104.....				751.....	2,000	999.....	1,000	1213.....	1,000	1324.....	1,000
105.....				752.....	2,000	1000.....	1,000	1214.....	1,000	1325.....	1,000
106.....				753.....	2,000	1001.....	1,000	1215.....	1,000	1326.....	1,000
107.....				754.....	2,000	1002.....	1,000	1216.....	1,000	1327.....	1,000
108.....				755.....	2,000	1003.....	1,000	1217.....	1,000	1328.....	1,000
109.....				756.....	2,000	1004.....	1,000	1218.....	1,000	1329.....	1,000
110.....				757.....	2,000	1005.....	1,000	1219.....	1,000	1330.....	1,000
111.....				758.....	2,000	1006.....	1,000	1220.....	1,000	1331.....	1,000
112.....				759.....	2,000	1007.....	1,000	1221.....	1,000	1332.....	1,000
113.....				760.....	2,000	1008.....	1,000	1222.....	1,000	1333.....	1,000
114.....				761.....	2,000	1009.....	1,000	1223.....	1,000	1334.....	1,000
115.....				762.....	2,000	1010.....	1,000	1224.....	1,000	1335.....	1,000
116.....				763.....	2,000	1011.....	1,000	1225.....			

[illegible]

Notes in the principal amount of \$500,000 bearing the prefix D and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Number	Amount Redeemed	Serial Number	Amount Redeemed	Serial Number	Amount Redeemed	Serial Number	Amount Redeemed
28	44,000	40	94,000	42	97,000	44	99,000
29	44,000	41	94,000	43	97,000	45	99,000

The above listed Notes selected for redemption (or portion of the principal amount of any Notes to be redeemed in part only) shall become due and payable on March 31, 1976 and thereafter interest thereon will cease to accrue. The aforesaid redemption price payable with respect to the Notes or portions thereof selected for redemption will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to March 31, 1976 in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts at the option of the holder at Irving Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, One Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 or at its office in London or at the office of G. G. Warburg & Co., Limited in London or at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg in Luxembourg as provided in paragraph 1 of said Notes subject to the restrictions stated therein.

The holder of any Note which is redeemed in part only upon surrender thereof as above provided may obtain in exchange for the unredeemed portion thereof at no additional cost an equal aggregate principal amount of Notes of authorized denominations.

Unpaid interest installments which shall be due on or prior to March 31, 1976 shall continue to be payable to the holders of the coupons which shall have matured, and the amount payable to the holders of Notes presented for redemption shall not include such unpaid installments of interest unless coupons representing such installments shall accompany the Notes presented for redemption.

GENERAL CABLE INTERNATIONAL N.V.
By IRVING TRUST COMPANY, Fiscal Agent

Date: February 27, 1976, New York, New York

Currency Rates

[illegible]

(s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

250,000 Depositary Shares



Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd.

ushiki Kaisha Ito-Yokado)

representing

2,500,000

SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

OFFERING PRICE \$66.35 PER DEPOSITARY SHARE

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne	W.I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd.	Cazenove & Co.
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Suisse White Weld	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Jardine Fleming & Company	Kidder, Peabody International	Kleinwort, Benson
Lazard Brothers & Co.,	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co.
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co. Ltd.	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.	N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Schroders & Chartered	Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Yamaichi International (Europe)

27th February, 1976

Foreign Bonds

USA 25622 Jan	20	92%	92%	9
USA 25622 Jan	5	89%	89%	9
USA 25622 Jan	4	100%	100%	9
USA 25622 Jan	14	98	95%	9
USA 25622 Jan	3	103%	103%	10
USA 25622 Jan	4	100%	100%	10
USA 25622 Jan	10	103%	103%	10
USA 25622 Jan	9	103%	103%	10
USA 25622 Jan	9	22	21	2
USA 25622 Jan	1	96	96	9
USA 25622 Jan	3	96	96	9
USA 25622 Jan	33	102%	102%	10
USA 25622 Jan	69	102	101%	10
USA 25622 Jan	1	102%	102%	10
USA 25622 Jan	2	92	93	9
USA 25622 Jan	19	102%	101%	10
USA 25622 Jan	17	103%	103%	10
USA 25622 Jan	30	102%	102%	10
USA 25622 Jan	30	102%	102%	10
USA 25622 Jan	169	98	98	9
USA 25622 Jan	5	94%	94%	9
USA 25622 Jan	7	95%	95%	9
USA 25622 Jan	26	100%	100%	10
USA 25622 Jan	67	100%	102%	102
USA 25622 Jan	2	100%	100%	10
USA 25622 Jan	1	81	81	8
USA 25622 Jan	2	100%	100%	10
USA 25622 Jan	10	100%	100%	10
USA 25622 Jan	2	102	102	10

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the
 Luxembourg Stock Exchange
 Quote February 22, 1978
 Luxembourg France 44 (U)
 Information:
 American Corporation of Insurance
 Co. Box 457,000, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

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BOOKS

THE AELIAN FRAGMENT

By George Bartram. Putnam. 246 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"If authentic, this would be the oldest illustration of fishing with the artificial fly in the world," says Samuel Teck. His voice trembles with lust, like lust of the collector. An eminently respectable, middle-aged, medieval history professor, Teck has come all the way to Iamdr to buy and illegally smuggle out of Turkey a lost fragment of Aelian's "De Animalium Natura," an illustrated 8th-century manuscript. For this, he is prepared to risk several years in one of Turkey's notorious jails. He is pushed to this extreme partly because his wife has left him and his natural lust must find other outlets. Also, he is a rather extreme admirer of the transist ethic at

"novel by Nabokov" is something called "The of the Dead," a Soviet clandestine account of deaths in Russian concentration camps. It is a Moslem "Archipelago." The dealer is unloved on Teck. It is too hot for him. The CIA, the Israelis, the FBI, the CIA are all aware, existence, and each of organizations has as an interest in it as Teck "the oldest illustration of with the artificial fly world."

In regard to "The Book of the Dead," Teck is an intriguer, when Bartram was a part of

work.

In "The Aelian Fragment," George Bartram improves on his earlier suspense novels, "Fair Game" and "A Job Abroad." While they were quite good, they gave one the feeling of freighting just a bit at their confines, as if the author was already anxious to try something better. He has succeeded: This plot is as far-fetched as any escapist could wish—yet few of us would be surprised to find it on the front page of our newspapers.

Somebody—it was either Dwight MacDonald or Erich Heller, or both—said that all the original plots are used up, and there is only parody them. This seems to be as true of history as it is of fiction. In "The Aelian Fragment," Bartram joins the two in an obscene embrace.

When Teck goes to a disreputable antique dealer in Izmir to pursue his Aelian fragment, the dealer is evasive and tries to interest him in what he has at hand, a very ancient and disreputable fragment of Pindaric Na-

image, or modern political type. Valeri Feriakin, an intelligence operator, been sent to retrieve the script. He is the notorious Soviet spy, a young man who once got his comping in making real life. Valeri Feriakin's father on the grounds his races looked ridiculous. lip Burrel, a CIA man, put a cultural affairs attaché after "The Book of the I."

When a Turkish police tort asks Burrel "What cultural affairs do you do," Burrel replies, "I do. I do." Burrel replies, "At the we have nine track athletes competing in. As the result of a trick, Teck and the Russian find themselves in prison. In a dark, unventilated Russian tries to make a tion, but Teck replies, "My enemy." Feriakin is, indeed, but Burrel adds, "Looking to get hell, pass the time."

Ark: _____
 aspec: _____
 ny o: _____
 d so: _____

these pages seem to be covered with lists. Are you sure this is a novel? Yes, the dealer says, it is lists. "The protagonist compares his beloved to butterflies. He makes lists of her body. The parts of her body. He gives each a butterfly name. Erotic."

We discover, however, that the

novelist—but it is. The ascends into radiant sky.

It is the custom for to refuse to reveal more glimpse of the plot of novels, on the grounds it would deflate the pleasure. In most cases, make little difference, is not the denouement but the mechanical grating of the wheels of invention, the strong point of writing. Bartram's plot is more Byzantine than Aelian fragment that sell. At the end of the can imagine Samuel T. disillusioned intellects phrasing Hamlet, to th-

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CHESS

By Robert

Fridrik Olafsson, an Icelandic grandmaster, came through with a finishing touch that carried him to a tie for first prize with Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic in the 38th Hoogoven international tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

While Ljubojevic struggled gamely to draws from inferior positions against Jan Smejkal in Round 10 and Mikhail Tal in the final round, Olafsson smashed Kick Langeweg and Genna Sosonko by crisp tactical play. Thus, the Icelandic made up a point deficit to equal Ljubojevic's 7½-3½ score.

Ljubojevic had gotten off to a whirlwind start with three straight victories but ran out of momentum in the second half; Olafsson crept out of the starting gate with six straight draws before winning 4½ points in his last five rounds. The Icelandic was the only undefeated player in the tourney.

FINAL STANDINGS

Player	W	L	D	W-L-D	Points
Ljubojevic	4	0	7	7-0-7	10.5
Olafsson	4	0	7	7-0-7	10.5
Kurajica	4	2	5	6-2-5	9.5
Smejkal	3	2	5	5-2-5	8.5
Browne	3	2	5	5-2-5	8.5
Andersson	3	2	5	5-2-5	8.5
Dvoretsky	3	2	5	5-2-5	8.5
Ljurmova	3	2	5	5-2-5	8.5
Sosonko	3	3	4	4-3-4	7.5
Boon	1	6	4	4-6-4	5.5

Sosonko's 8 ... B-N3 against Olafsson proved a waste of time in place of the standard 8 ... N-B3; he had in mind 9 ... BxP, with the p. preventing White from recapturing with the BP. But Olafsson's 9 N-Q2, sidetracking the plan, brought the knight to bear on the K4 square, a repositioning that turned out to be useful later.

When Sosonko was on the point of playing 16 ... B-N3, to exchange the stronger of the white bishops, Olafsson headed him off by the advance 16 P-K4. Nevertheless, he should have persisted with 17 ... N-N3; 18 BxN, B-N3—at least White cannot win a

SOSONKO/BLACK

OLAFSSON/WHITE

Position after 23 N-B3

place by 19 RxB, RPxP. P-Q5 because of 20 ... N-Q4. After 17 ... N-Q4, C. son laid on the pressure: 18 Q-B5 and Sosonko i not maintain his knight by 18 ... Q-RQ cause of 19 N-N5!, whi, multaneously threateni QxN! and 20 BxPch. could he play 18 ... N-SU 19 QxQ: NxxQ: 20 ! which wins the exchang White.

Olafsson shifted his a to the king's wing with Q-KN5, denying Sosonko time for 20 ... P-KR3? cracks up against 21 N-K-B1; 22 RKRch, RxR QxPch!

Sosonko's 20 ... gained no respite, since C. son's powerful 21 ... opened the diagonal of Q8 to set up mating th There was no longer defense to the white l naut, but Sosonko did best he could, stily p trap with 21 ... N-Q5 idea was that Olafsson rdea to mate by 24 Q allowing 24 ... RKRch RCR; N-K7ch! winning right since 26 RxN en Black to mate after 26 Q-B8ch.

But when Olafsson c picked up the knight w QxN, Sosonko was fin. He resigned rather th through the motions o ... R-K5; 26 RxB; Pxd Q-B6, K-B1; 28 P-Q6.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Olafsson	Sosonko	Olafsson	Sosonko	Olafsson	Sosonko
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	10 P-B3	PxP	19 B-B3	SxP
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	11 BxP	PxP	20 Q-KN5	B-N4
3 P-Q4	P-K3	12 P-Q3	R-K1	21 P-Q5	QxN
4 N-B3	B-N5	13 O-O	N-N3	22 BxP	QxN
5 K-K3	O-O	14 Q-Q2	B-N5	23 Bxch	PxN
6 P-QR3	BxNch	15 R-K1	B-R4	24 QxN	PxN
7 PxB	P-K4	16 P-K4	PxP	25 Q-R4	Rch
8 N-Q2	Q-R4	17 Np	N-Q4		
9 N-Q2	Q-Q2	18 Q-B5	N-B5		

10

100

Wins in Straight Sets

Connors Finds Orantes Not a Big Challenge

By Leonard Koppett

VEGAS, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, the 29-year-old American tennis star, routed Manuel Orantes, a 32-year-old Mexican, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0 yesterday in the first round of the \$100,000 Las Vegas tennis tournament. Connors, who is ranked No. 1 in the world, was the favorite to win the tournament. Orantes, who is ranked No. 10, was the only player to win a set in the tournament.

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Honest Pleasure: The Super Horse for This Year

By Gerald Strine

RAE, Fla., Feb. 29 (UPI)—Honest Pleasure, the 4-year-old gelding, won the \$100,000 Kentucky Derby yesterday, defeating the favorite, Secretariat, by a nose. Honest Pleasure, who is owned by the late John P. Fumagalli, was trained by John R. Cohen. Secretariat, who won the 1973 Kentucky Derby, was the favorite to win the 1976 Kentucky Derby.

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Manchester City's Newcastle League Cup

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Manchester City edged Newcastle United 1-0 in the final of the English League Cup yesterday. Manchester City, who are currently in the second division, defeated Newcastle United, who are currently in the first division, in a surprise result.

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Jimmy Connors uses a two-handed backhand for return.

Australian Swim Star Goes On a Record-Breaking Spree

SYDNEY, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Australian Olympic swimmer Stephen Holland clipped almost four seconds off his two-day-old world 800-meter freestyle record here tonight. Holland, competing in the Australian swimming championships, finished almost 16 seconds ahead of his nearest rival and 3.38 seconds faster than the record he set on Friday to win in 8 minutes 2.91 seconds.

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French Fight Titleholder

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Feb. 29 (Reuters)—Frenchman Roland Cazeaux won the European junior lightweight boxing title here Friday night with a 12-round decision over Belgian Rudy Baech.

Marquette Wins but Doesn't Convince Irish

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Second-ranked Marquette beat sixth-ranked Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind., yesterday, 71-75, but not by enough to convince the Fighting Irish that, on another day, the outcome might be different.

Marquette, who are currently in the second division, defeated Notre Dame, who are currently in the first division, in a surprise result. Marquette, who are currently in the second division, defeated Notre Dame, who are currently in the first division, in a surprise result.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY	WESTERN CONFERENCE	Pacific Division	Midwest Division
Colgate 80, Elmira 55	Arizona 82, New Mexico 77	San Francisco 82, Stanford 77	Illinois 82, Indiana 77
Dartmouth 81, Columbia 57	Utah 82, Colorado 77	UCLA 82, California 77	Michigan 82, Ohio 77
Harvard 82, Cornell 77	Washington 82, Oregon 77	North Carolina 82, Duke 77	Georgia Tech 82, Clemson 77
Stanford 82, California 77	Arizona State 82, New Mexico State 77	UCLA 82, California 77	Michigan 82, Ohio 77
UCLA 82, California 77	Arizona State 82, New Mexico State 77	UCLA 82, California 77	Michigan 82, Ohio 77

Bayi Lets His 3:56.1 Mile Do All the Talking

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Filbert Bayi is a cautious speaker, if not a deceptive one. The other day he said he would try his best to break four minutes in the one-mile run at the Amateur Athletic Union national championship track meet at Madison Square Garden. But he didn't promise.

Bayi, a 23-year-old Ugandan, did exactly what he promised. He ran the one-mile race in 3:56.1 minutes, breaking the previous record of 3:58.4 set by Jim Beatty.

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In the pole vault, both Wladyslaw Komolowicz of Poland and American Roland Carter vaulted 18-1/2 for a meet record. Neither man was able to clear 19-1/2, which would have been a world amateur indoor record, and in a jump-off Carter was declared the winner after clearing 17-3/4, which Komolowicz missed.

In the 60-yard hurdles, Guy Druet, of France, beat his chief rival for the Montreal Olympics gold medal, Lieke Martens, for the first time in five indoor races this season. Druet beat Hill and Willie Davenport to the tape.



FRENCH CAN CAN—Guy Druet of France, on right, clears the last barrier in the 60-yard hurdles at the same time as Americans Tom Hill, center, and Willie Davenport but beats the pair to the finish line to win the Amateur Athletic Union title in New York.

Mets' Seaver Sees Good Sign of Spring

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—New York Mets pitcher Tom Seaver said yesterday that he was seeing good signs of spring. Seaver, who is ranked No. 1 in the National League, was in St. Petersburg, Fla., for a pre-season workout.

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January Continues Comeback By Leading 2d Round in Golf

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 29 (UPI)—Don January, a 46-year-old who recently has revived his golf game, forged ahead of Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead Friday to take the second-round lead in the \$300,000 Tournament Players Championship.

January, who recently has revived his golf game, forged ahead of Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead Friday to take the second-round lead in the \$300,000 Tournament Players Championship. January, who recently has revived his golf game, forged ahead of Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead Friday to take the second-round lead in the \$300,000 Tournament Players Championship.

Lisbon Runner Easily Triumphs

CHEPSTOW, Wales, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Carlos Lopez, a 24-year-old Lisbon bank clerk, ran away with the international cross-country championship title yesterday, while England picked up the team prize.

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NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	Patrick Division	W	L	T	GF	GA
Philadelphia	20	14	27	17	159	159
N.Y. Islanders	17	17	18	159	159	159
Atlanta	27	29	8	234	195	195
N.Y. Rangers	23	24	8	216	241	241

WHA Results

Friday's Games	W	L	T	GF	GA
Phoenix 4, San Diego 3	1	0	0	4	3
Vancouver 4, Edmonton 3	1	0	0	4	3
Calgary 4, Vancouver 3	1	0	0	4	3

